The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873. NUMBER 33.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

I offer for sale Thirteen Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars ($1,320,000) of the full paid stock of the new organization (entire capital stock $1,600,000) representing and being about SEVEN-EIGHTHS of the entire

RIVERSIDE ENTERPRISE.

A combination of parties of known responsibility, and with the use of but moderate cash means, by controlling the above stock, can, by their judicious management of that valuable estate, secure to themselves eventually a large fortune without risk.

I also offer for sale the franchise of a

Suburban Railroad,

Which can run in any direction to any point within Cook, DuPage, or Will Counties. Said Railroad Company has a valuable CONTRACT FOR RIGHT OF ENTRANCE INTO THE CITY upon the right of way granted by the Common Council in May, 1872, to the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company, said route being especially adapted for rapid transit to the heart of the city. The tracks within the city will be laid this fall.

Parties owning outside lands now inaccessible to the city can, by the use of this franchise, not only adapt the same for sale by Subdivisions, but render them available for actual residence purposes.

Parties having energy and means who desire to embark in a legitimate and large real estate enterprise, having all the elements of perfect safety and immense and sure profit, can best do so with the aid of this franchise, by purchasing lands which can be obtained at low prices now too remote from a railroad for Subdivision, and enhancing their value by making them thus available for actual residence purposes for those doing business within the city. Another large source of profit could be derived from property-owners along the line of such a new railroad by donations and bonuses they could afford to give in co-operation.

The cost of a narrow gauge road would be about Seven Thousand Dollars ($7,000) per mile, and the cost of same would only commence from the city limits, as the cost within the city is provided elsewhere by the terms of the aforesaid contract.

Part payment for either or both of the above two enterprises would be taken in unincumbered property, or in anything of actual value not attended with care and anxiety.

EMERY E. CHILDS,
Room 1 Honore Block.

LAKE SHORE SUBDIVISION IN WINNETKA.

The Hudson River Property of Chicago.

SECOND AND CLOSING SALE OF BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOTS,

Located on and near the Lake Shore, 40 to 90 feet Above the Lake,

AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, Sept. 27, 1873,
ON THE GROUND.

This property is very accessible to the city, and offers perfectly pure air, UNOBSTRUCTED ACCESS TO THE LAKE, and a magnificent view of the entire shipping to and from Chicago.

The village of Winnetka is situated on the first high ground north of Chicago, about 40 to 90 feet above the lake. The easy drainage, freedom from swamps and malarious breezes, the beauty and variety of its scenery, and its fine fresh air make it the most desirable of suburban towns for residence. It has good Schools, Churches, and an Academy, conducted under the auspices of the Chicago University; has good stores and markets, and some of the most beautiful residences in the county on and near the lake shore. The history of all large cities proves that the most attractive and desirable residence property is in the vicinity of large bodies of water. The high property lying north on Lake Michigan, with its exhilarating breezes; bracing air, and glorious prospects, will be sought as the MOST DESIRABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY NEAR CHICAGO. The railroad accommodations are ample. Seven trains each way daily. Title to property perfect. Abstracts of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent on the value of each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

Will leave the Depot of the Northwestern Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1 p. m. on day of sale, and return after sale. Further information and plats of the property can be had of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

SAFE and PROFITABLE Investments.

I am offering some of THE BEST Lots in

NORTH EVANSTON

For sale, for $300 and $400, on MONTHLY or ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

These Lots are 33 feet front and 150 feet deep, ARE HIGH LAND, have good sidewalks, and are LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT, SCHOOL, CHURCH, and STORES.

The Northwestern University AND LADIES' COLLEGE

Are only one mile distant. Our RAILWAY ACCOMMODATIONS are good, our Village is GROWING RAPIDLY, and MONEY INVESTED here will PAY WELL. Railroad Tickets furnished parties desiring to see the property.

WM. P. THAYER,
No. 144 LaSalle-st.

NORTH EVANSTON.

Beautiful Grove Lots 50 feet by 190 feet, for $600 and $800, on Monthly or Annual Payments. These Lots are located convenient to Depot, School, Stores, and Church, and are a safe and well paying investment.

SAMUEL POLKEY,
144 LaSalle-st.

Given Away!

100 LOTS, 25x125 feet, in a beautiful suburban village. Commutation fare, 13½c. We charge only for Deeds, Abstracts, and improvement of streets. Tickets furnished to view this property. C. A. PHILLIPS, 134 LaSalle-st., basement.

ENGRAVING.

Union Litho. Co.

Engraving and Lithographing. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av. Skilled Workmanship—Quick Time.

FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

To allay all unnecessary excitement, and in the interest of the Public and our Depositors, and to prevent the possibility of any party obtaining an advantage over another, and to protect the rights of all, the Savings Banks of the City of Chicago, represented by the officers whose names are subscribed hereto, will, from and after this date, insist upon requiring notice for the withdrawal of Deposits, according to their respective Rules.

Chicago, Sept. 20, 1873.

D. D. SPENCER, President State Savings Institution.
JOHN C. HAINES, President Fidelity Bank and Safe Depository.
SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank.
FRED MEYER, Cashier Commercial Loan Company.
F. C. TAYLOR, Vice-President Cook County Savings Bank.
HENRY GREENEBAUM, President German Savings Bank.
FRANCIS LACKNER, Pres. German-American Savings Bank.
S. W. RAWSON, President Union Trust Company.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Treasurer Chicago Savings Institution and Trust Company.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President Savings Department of the Marine Company of Chicago.
H. A. WARE, Cashier of City Savings Bank.
W. H. PARK, Cashier of the Bank of Chicago.
JAMES W. SCOVILLE, President of the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

We have several hundred lots at the Northwestern Car Shops, Englewood, Washington Heights, Central Park, and elsewhere about the city, which will be sold cheap on long time, or at a reduction of 10 per cent for cash. Your balance in Savings Banks of this city, properly assigned, will be taken as cash, and interest allowed to date. Purchasers will be allowed their usual pay for time lost effecting purchase.

R. P. BLANCHARD,
153 LaSalle-st.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay. Semi-annual report now ready for delivery to subscribers. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

TRACING LINEN AND PAPER,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

POCKET KNIVES.

THE FINEST VARIETY IN THE WEST.
Buyers, examine our recent importations.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

GUNS.

Breechloaders, from $25. Other guns, from $5. All kinds ammunition. Shells loaded to order.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 213 West Madison-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS AT COST,

To Close Business. 112 Fifth-av.

HOTELS.

Merchants' Hotel,

(Corner Clark and Lake-sts.) now open for guests. Only one block from Sherman and Tremont Houses. Convenient to depots, street-cars, and omnibuses. $2.50 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO CABINET, TRUNK, FURNITURE, AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

We have recently placed in our mill a 66-inch Segment saw for resawing all kinds of lumber to 30 inches in width, taking out less kerf and making thicker lumber than any other resawing-machine in Chicago. Backing on hand and made to order. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our work, and to the largest Segment saw in the West.
CLARK & HUTCHINS, Planing-Mill and Box-Factory, Quarry-st. & Archer-av.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

Packers and Brewers wanting large quantities of Ice for the remainder of the season, can make contracts at low figures by calling at JAS. F. SMITH & CO.'S, 161 LaSalle-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,
Attends exclusively to the Medical and Surgical Treatment of Diseases and Deformities of the EYE and EAR.
OFFICE, 131 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE Industrial Exposition OF CHICAGO.

Grand Formal Opening ON Thursday Evening, Sept. 25, 1873.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to announce the completion of all preparatory arrangements for the First Annual Exhibition of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

The building, which is the largest and best structure of its class on this continent, has been finished with the greatest care in all details, and the entries now made and mostly placed give undoubted assurance that, in variety, magnitude, interest, and value, the Exhibition itself will far excel any heretofore held in the new world.

The formal opening will take place in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME:

POTTER PALMER, Esq., President, in the Chair.
MUSIC--National Airs.
Chicago Exposition Grand March, composed for the occasion by Prof. Flodoard Hoffman.
Address and delivery of the Building to the Board of Directors by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, N. S. Bouton, Esq.
Response and acceptance on behalf of the Board of Directors by Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Vice-President.
MUSIC--Festival Overture, by Prof. Hoffman.
Addresses of Welcome by Hon. L. L. Bond, Mayor of Chicago, and His Excellency, John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois.
MUSIC--Potpourri from Martha--Flotow.
Address by Hon. John A. Logan, United States Senator.
MUSIC--National Potpourri--Heinicke.
Address by Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, United States Senator.
MUSIC--Galop Welcome--Faust.

VAAS & HOFFMAN'S BAND,

Composed of Forty Pieces, and conducted by Prof. Flodoard Hoffman, will furnish the Music for the Opening, and Daily during the Exposition.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION FOR THE OPENING.

ADULTS..................50 Cents
CHILDREN................25 Cents

Entrance on Michigan-av., fronting on Adams-st. Exits, Michigan-av., near Monroe and Jackson-sts. Doors open at 7.

OFFICE OF THE EXPOSITION.

September 23, 1873.

Until the opening, Thursday Evening, no person will be admitted to the Exposition Building except exhibitors and their employes necessarily employed in fitting up.

JNO. P. REYNOLDS, Sec.

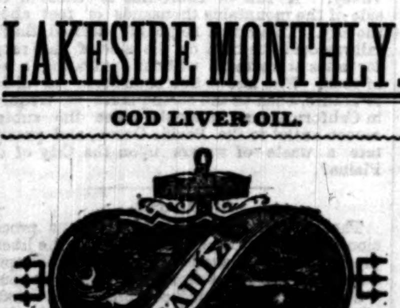
LAKESIDE MONTHLY.

CHICAGO RECEIVING HER GUESTS.

Have you seen the Beautiful Illustration of the above, as contained in the Handsome Circular announcing the

GREAT EXPOSITION NO. OF THE LAKESIDE MONTHLY.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, 124 Twenty-second-st., for work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the E. A. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

ONLY A FLURRY.

Complete Subsidence of the Excitement in Wall Street.

No Further Failures of Prominent Houses Looked For.

The Commonwealth Bank and Union Trust Company in the Hands of Receivers.

Three Millions of Bonds Disposed of by the Government.

No Alarm Manifested by Savings Bank Depositors.

Two Important Failures Reported in Pittsburgh.

The Canadian Southern Railroad Company Financially Crippled.

Chicago Bank Presidents Resolve to Stand by Each Other.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—At a very early hour this morning it was discovered that the combination of bankers, and the closing of the Stock Exchange on Saturday, was in itself relief enough to break the storm which threatened to culminate in a national disaster. The fury of Saturday had spent itself on that day. The madness of Sunday had been the idle croakings of ruin, and are proved absurd. The sanguine views of leading bankers are confirmed, and everything was bright and cheerful.

THE STREET THIS MORNING

was really no busier or more animated than on ordinary occasions. The idle crowd which on Friday and Saturday helped to distract those who were in the street for purposes of business, and bring on ruin, was absent, and its advance was in itself a relief. There was no appearance of the agitated crowd before any bank. Nowhere, not even in the vicinity of the East Side Savings Bank, where the easily-frightened Germans most do congregate, were the lines at the windows longer than on ordinary days at the beginning or end of the week.

The aspect of the financial quarters of the city is bright, and wholly encouraging. The relief which the Government on Saturday decided to give was found to be not only wholly inadequate, but wholly unnecessary.

THE ACTION OF THE BANK MANAGERS,

in issuing loan certificates, and in resolving to stand by each other, and the decision of the savings banks to require thirty days' notice from depositors drawing out their funds, had the wholesome effect prayed for by everybody. The truth dawned to-day that the President had been in communication solely with stock-jobbers and a few frightened merchants, who saw in a crisis which involved only stock-gamblers and a few railway speculators impending ruin to the whole country, and who were in consequence thoroughly demoralized.

THE BOTTOM HAS NOT ONLY BEEN REACHED,

but it has been found to be not such a deep gulf after all. The events of the day are hard to narrate, for really there have been few or no incidents to tell.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS

began early in the day, and sales have been about $3,500,000. After all, it was the savings banks mainly which took advantage of the opportunity, and unloaded their five-twenties for mercantile and brokers' purposes. The relief afforded by the Clearing-House loan was more than ample. The fact is that, quiet having been restored, confidence has been renewed, and finding that they can get their money, depositors do not want it. Only those of the Union Trust Company seem to be in distress, and the failure of this is in consequence of fraud and unpardonable misdirection. It and the Commonwealth have gone into the hands of a Receiver. The failure of the first is distressing. There is little sympathy for the latter, as it was Fisk's ally in locking up greenbacks in 1869.

AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The following notice was posted near the Cashier's window in the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday:

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY,
NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1873.

Purchased bonds to-day will include all the different series of 5-20s. Payment will be made in currency at the rate of 110 72-100, and accrued interest in coin.

By 11 a. m., a crowd goodly sized had assembled in the corridor of the building waiting their turn to dispose of their bonds, but the clerical force was large enough to attend to them with great rapiditty, and by noon all the bonds offered up to that time had been purchased. From that hour till 3 p. m., there were occasional offers. The purchases of the day amount to $3,330,150, in fifty lots, ranging from $5,000 up to $500,000 each. Certificates of deposit issued under the law of June 8, 1872, and commonly known as Clearing-House certificates, were also purchased to the amount of $5,780,000. Gen. Hillhouse, Assistant United States Treasurer, declined to give the names of sellers of bonds for fear that suspicions might be cast upon them or the institutions with which they were connected, and a disastrous run on them be the result. Some of the most precipitate in selling were connected with savings banks, and the announcement that they had sold bonds might bring discredit and ruin on their banks. Gen. Hillhouse stated to a reporter that he had orders to buy all the 5-20 bonds that might be offered until further notice. He had received no further directions during the day, though several telegrams relative to details had been exchanged between Secretary Richardson and himself. He had not been authorized to buy the 1881 bonds, as the President did not believe that he had a legal right to take up bonds not yet due. He did not believe that the Government would take further action in the case, as he thought that already taken would avert further catastrophe. The crisis had passed, and the strong combination of bankers had done much to hasten it.

VIEWS OF AN OLD FINANCIER.

John Thompson, President of the First National Bank, and one of the oldest bankers in the city, made to-day the following statements of his views on the financial crisis: One cause of the trouble in Wall street has its origin in the banks certifying checks for stock-brokers in emergency. Brokers have obtained certifications, and have failed at the close of business to make their accounts good. Most of them have been sufficiently honorable to take securities to the banks, which in ordinary times would cover their overdrafts, in the form of certified checks. No bank not known as a brokers' bank has been in any trouble. The issue of loan certificates under the arrangement adopted last Saturday has been to-day about $6,000,000. Three-fourths of this issue was made to the bankers' banks. The relief afforded by the Government's purchase of bonds is not as ample as it would be had the Secretary of the Treasury taken any bonds instead of discriminating in favor of 5-20s, which have become scarce, as the Government has bought them during the last four years, and redeemed them through the machinery of the Syndicate. Savings banks, in particular, have parted with their 5-20s, and reinvested in other classes of Government bonds. Had the Secretary taken any class of Government bonds $20,000,000 at least would have been offered him to-day, and this would have afforded all the necessary relief. The law for buying bonds makes no discrimination between 5-20s and any other class.

THE TROUBLE IS DYING OUT

because creditors generally and particularly depositors in savings banks have made up their minds to forego drafts upon debtor institutions. The balances in the City Treasury being reduced very low, many persons have entertained the idea that the Comptroller might be seriously inconvenienced for want of funds to pay the numerous demands made upon him. The accounts of the City Chamberlain show that the funds in the City Treasury have decreased in the last two weeks from $470,358 to $84,187.46, and the moneys in the sinking funds interest, and County Treasury, have diminished in like proportion. The Controller, on being asked to-day for the facts in the case, said if the Board of Supervisors had done their duty and confirmed the tax levy ten days before they did, the Treasury would be in a much better condition. He could not tell what demands might be made on him, but thought there would be no serious trouble until taxes began to be paid. The expenses of the city were met by the issuance of revenue bonds bearing 7 per cent interest. He hoped the tax books would be ready the latter part of this week, or the first of next. The taxes would then probably come in rapidly, and the revenue bonds would be paid, and certain other kinds of indebtedness would then be liquidated as soon as possible. Unpaid State tax amounts to $450,000. He thought if he needed money he could raise it without difficulty on revenue bonds. The report to the effect that a part of the city funds were locked up in the vaults of the Union Trust Company gained considerable credence throughout the city to-day. In answer to this Comptroller Green stated that none of the city funds or money over which the city had any control in any shape or manner was in the keeping of the Union Trust Company. A long time since, during the administration Sweeney as City Chamberlain, there had been some, but it had been withdrawn some time ago. The Deputy City Chamberlain said that when depositaries for city funds were last selected, no trust company was chosen. He also corroborated the remarks of the Comptroller on the subject.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT WAS CAUSED

in the street by a rumor that A. D. Williams, of the firm of A. D. Williams & Co., stock-brokers of Wall street, had defrauded the Bank of North America out of about $459,000, and absconded. On inquiry, it was ascertained that A. D. Williams had overdrawn their account with the Bank of North America on Saturday to the amount of $495,000, and had failed to make it good. This morning the officers of the banks became very much alarmed, and, obtaining an attachment upon the property of Williams & Co., succeeded in securing the restoration of $250,000, together with the assurance that the remainder would be forthcoming before 9 p. m. The partners of Mr. Williams deny that he has absconded, and assert that he is at home ill.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OVERDRAWN.

John Bonner, another stock-broker, had overdrawn his account with same bank to the amount of $400,000. Bonner said, in explanation, that, fearing the bank would not go through safely, he overdrew his account and placed the money in the Bank of New York with the understanding that it was to be subject to the orders of the Bank of North America if the latter went through. He then deposited his uncertified personal check with the Bank of North America to square the account. When the clearances were effected Bonner's account was made up, and nothing was overdrawn, although there was little alarm for the time being.

CARLTON, THE DEFAULTER.

Dr. Thomas Carlton, father of Charles Carlton, the absconding Secretary of the Union Trust Company, stated to-day that he was in the office of the Trust Company when his son took his final departure. Charley seemed, he said, to be very nervous and excited. When he was not busy signing checks he conversed with me, and several times I saw tears rolling down his cheeks. Since his wife died, three weeks ago, he has not been himself, and I have frequently found him weeping while he has constantly been despondent and depressed. I suppose on the morning in question, that he was thinking of his loss, being also flurried about the affairs of the Company. I talked to him earnestly, telling him he should keep cool and not get excited. Finally, just before noon, Charley went and got his hat, saying to me, "You must excuse me, father; but it is necessary for me to go out a few minutes. I will be back very soon. Supposing that he was going out on business, I did not attempt to stop him. After waiting some time for him to return, I went away. My son did not, as has been stated, go to the safe and take out $1,000. He could not have done so, as the Cashier pays out the money. He did not even take his overcoat, and nothing was missing from his wardrobe at home except the clothes he wore. I cannot understand why Charley should run away. He has friends who would have made good any deficiency. It is my opinion that he has been crazy since the death of his wife. My business at the Trust Company's office that morning was about loans made to me. Some time ago the Company lent me $300,000, for which I gave the very best securities, and when I heard of the run on the bank I went to it and offered to pay the loans if the Company wished I should. I saw Mr Schell, and he told me it was not necessary, however. On Saturday, after banking hours, I read a notice calling in the loans, and this very morning paid $15,000, and would have paid the remainder but one of the checks I held was dishonored by a city bank, because the institution using it had not received the amount on deposit in bank. This loan was not made to me by my son personally, as has been stated, but by the Company. I have been told since his departure that Charley speculated heavily. He bought 1,500 shares of Pacific Mail and 1,000 shares of Western Union, but I cannot speak definitely of any other investments. In reply to a question whether he thought his son took any of the missing securities or bonds with him, Dr. Carlton said: "No; I do not think so; but I was told by a gentleman who was with myself at the time, that he went to one of the down-town savings banks where he has deposits and withdrew $2,000." Dr. Carlton had neither seen nor heard from his son from the time he parted with him at the Union Trust Company's office, and had not the slightest idea of his whereabouts. From the time he was 15 years of age, until five years ago, Carlton, Jr., was connected with the United States Trust Company, which place he left for the Assistant Secretaryship of the Union Trust Company. By faithful service he soon became Secretary, which position he held up to last Friday with spotless reputation. Mr. Carlton was 30 years of age, and his salary as Secretary of the Trust Company was $10,000 per year.

ARRIVALS.

Hugh McCulloch and Pitt Cooke, of the London house of Jay Cooke & Co., landed here to-day, and were overwhelmed with astonishment at learning of the failure of the American houses when the members of the New York firm communicated the intelligence to them. When they left London the situation of affairs was not deemed critical.

To the Associated Press.

CALMING DOWN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Wall street to-day presented a most extraordinary spectacle. It would be difficult, in the necessarily brief limits of a newspaper report, to give a correct idea of the excitement which prevailed. But the excitement to-day was, apparently, of an entirely different kind to the intense anxiety observable on Friday and on Saturday, which had its origin in condition of universal panic. The streets, that is to say, Wall street and Broad street, were crowded.

It was difficult for a pedestrian to thread his way through the different groups which occupied the streets and sidewalks alike.

THE MOST STRIKING FEATURE

of the scene, possibly, was that the masses to-day were spectators, whereas on the last days of the preceding week every one was rushing hither and thither, fighting and struggling to make his way to some bank or broker's office. This morning, everything to the outward eye was calm and quiet, and of the thousands of persons who blocked the streets, the Sub-Treasury steps, and any other place from which a view of the neighborhood could be secured, probably one-half were drawn to the spot by curiosity alone. Conversation on the street was not so excited as it was forty-eight hours ago, and there seemed to be a general impression that a better state of feeling existed, and that mutual confidence was likely to be re-established. The opinions expressed concerning the action of the Secretary of the Treasury varied greatly, as might naturally be expected. Some men thought that the panic should have been

ALLOWED TO WORK ITSELF OUT;

others, that the Government should have come more directly to the aid of the struggling brokers; others, again, that the wisest course had been adopted, and that the

WORST WAS OVER.

Notwithstanding the calmness of the majority, however, there were not lacking certain hot-heads, who recklessly circulated rumors calculated to do infinite mischief if they gained credence.

CONFIDENCE INCREASED

as the day advanced, and about 2 o'clock, there was a sudden shrinkage of the lines at paying tellers' windows at the banks and banking houses. The heavy business done all day had been dispatched with all possible speed, and as soon as it was known among the merchants that the purchase of bonds was uninterrupted, and that the rule adopted by the savings banks, of requiring thirty days' notice for the withdrawal of all large sums, was accepted without any disturbance at the savings banks, the certification of many checks was not pressed, and it was evident at the banks that the depositors were beginning to believe that

THE STORM HAD PASSED.

The *Commercial* says it is due to large houses to say that during the excitement of the past three days and to-day, no large amounts have been drawn from the banks, except those actually necessary to daily business. It has been a generous principle of helping banks through the difficulty, and to this fact may be traced the ability of many of them to pull through the fearful siege which has been forced upon them by the complete demoralization which came almost without a word of warning.

THE FAILURES UPON THE STREET

have been failures of the necessity of stringency, in which the means of the heaviest houses were unavailing either to themselves or to their neighbors, and the anxiety among brokers is not for new business so much as it is for a settlement of differences and adjustment of contracts. Although a few more of the small houses may go under when the final settlement is made, still it is believed that the recent stress has swept away most of the weak brokerage firms.

NO EMBARRASSMENTS ARE EXPECTED

in any of the private banking firms who have sustained themselves through the late crisis. The suspension of the Union Trust Company is generally attributed to the defaulting Secretary's neglect to call in the $3,000,000 loans ordered on Thursday. According to general report, he completely lost his mental balance, and showed no disposition to submit the affairs of the Company to inspection. His whereabouts is still unknown. It is currently reported that the Company will be ready to resume business in a few days. It is a little remarkable that only one of the Trustees of the Union Company had any money on deposit in the institution, and that, with the exception of two or three, owned but very little stock. This may account for the bad management of the concern.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.

are out with a statement giving names of banks and banking houses who will pay drafts of their correspondents. All drafts against deposits made since the suspension will be paid on presentation.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

corner of Warren street and Broadway, which suspended payment on Saturday, states that their liabilities do not exceed $4,000,000 and that the capital and assets of the Company exceed their liabilities. The officers of the Company state that they have ample funds to satisfy both depositors and stockholders, but they are composed of bonds, stocks, &c., which cannot be disposed of until confidence is restored.

THE DAY CLOSES WITH CONFIDENCE

greatly improved, with a general opinion that the crisis is entirely over. There seems to be no reason why all the banks should not now go along in a quiet and regular manner.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The business of the savings banks to-day was somewhat heavier than that of the last three days of the past week, but that is always the case on Mondays. No alarm, however, seems to be manifested among depositors, and the resolution adopted last evening at the meeting of savings bank officials seem to be generally agreed to. This notice was to the effect that, under the provisions of their charter, the banks would refuse to make any payments unless thirty days' notice is given that deposits will be withdrawn. Some banks were paying all deposits of $100 or less.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—It is currently rumored here that President Grant refuses to allow the reserve in the Treasury to be drawn upon in aid of the banks.

THE EXCITEMENT IS INTENSE.

Fears are entertained of a general suspension. A majority of the banks still continue payments. The run on the Fidelity is continued. On the receipt of a New York telegram, stating that the banks there had all suspended, one would have supposed that the bankers and brokers here had gone mad. A later telegram, just arrived, states that the former is

A FABRICATION.

The alarm is but slightly allayed. The Stock Exchange remains closed until further notice from the President of the Board. The Union Bank refused to give any statement this morning. They have pasted on their closed doors the following:

A CARD.—Payments of all notes, drafts, etc., lately held here can be made at the Girard National Bank.

I am almost certain they will never rank in banking circles again.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDES.

The excitement is somewhat allayed. The State Bank resumed payment about an hour since. Depue, Cashier, thinks they will now be able to meet the demand.

The Board has opened at the Exchange.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—This evening the excitement is considerably toned down. The city is full of strangers, called hither probably to take part in the dedications of the Masonic Temple. I might almost say there was no extra unusual excitement

TOWARDS THE CLOSE OF BANKING HOURS,

except among brokers. The people, whose confidence in some institutions has been shaken to such an extent as to cause a desire to draw their funds, have become satisfied that matters are not so bad as might have been expected, and the run has almost ceased. About 11 o'clock a rumor of the suspension of all the banks in New York gained some circulation, and for a time created quite a commotion. Of course, such action would have caused a very considerable change in the state of affairs. The National Banks, which have not felt any unusual pressure thus far, would have been affected, and would probably have been compelled to suspend also. Inquiries addressed to authentic sources in New York were at once made, and the rumor was found to be untrue.

THE FAILURES IN THIS CITY

were not nearly so many as was anticipated. This fact showed how strong were our different financial firms, to be able to withstand so well such a panic as has burst upon us. To the Fidelity Trust Company, which stood the brunt of the battle, our banks and other similar institutions owe a world of gratitude; for, had it succumbed, a general run and crash must have inevitably followed. As it is, many weak and flashy concerns have been cleaned out. This will make a far more healthy condition of affairs. Things remain in statu quo with

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY.

The doors are closed, and the future course of the firm has not yet been determined upon. A meeting of the Directors was held at 3 p. m. for the purpose of considering the state of affairs, but no statement was issued save the card sent in a previous dispatch. There is

TROUBLE AMONG THE STATE BANKS.

These institutions are obliged to make their collections through the National Banks. They have considerable country custom, and the general habit has been to deposit the checks received from the country banks, and then draw against them. As the State Banks are not banks of issue, they must necessarily get their greenbacks through National Banks. In an interview with the officers of one of the State banks, this morning, they stated that on Saturday the National Banks refused to receive on deposit the checks of the country banks, and this refusal left the State banks without cash to meet any extraordinary demands; and, in some cases, a suspension was rendered necessary.

THE STATE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA

was compelled to refuse payment on some of the checks presented at its counter on Saturday. This was on account of the action of the National Banks mentioned above. This morning the doors were opened at the usual hour, and in a short time afterwards the Paying-Teller commenced cashing checks as they were presented.

Mr. Joseph A. Martin, the President, has issued a circular to the depositors, in which he says: "In consequence of the great drain upon our resources for some time past, and particularly the last few days we have not been able to meet all demands upon us as promptly as desirable. We would, however, assure all our depositors that we have ample means, and, within a short time, can meet all our obligations." The State Bank is located at No. 216 Market street. It began operations March 4, 1872, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

THE FIRM RESUMED PAYMENTS

at an early hour—about 12 m. to-day. Mr. Depue, the Cashier, when interrogated by me as to the cause of suspension, said: "The National Banks throwing out our checks brought the holders to us asking that they be cashed. Receiving no assistance from without, our suspension was inevitable. One of our Directors went out early this morning, and promised to bring in notes sufficient to meet the demand. He is now returned, and we have ample funds to meet all demands."

THE STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

in Philadelphia one by one suspended payment, in consequence of the inability on their part to secure currency. The one cry is "Greenbacks! Greenbacks!" to which unfortunately there is no response.

This morning the Keystone Bank, on Chestnut street, opposite the Mint, refused to cash checks, believing that justice would be better meted out to all by suspending at once, instead of paying on the start some fifteen or twenty depositors to the exclusion of the rest. The Bank has on hand any amount of securities, but

ALL ARE HOLDING THEIR GREENBACKS

for their own particular purpose. The difficulty is not in the drawing out of large amounts, but all are retaining their deposits to meet their own payments, fearing that a call upon the bank would not be promptly met. The National Banks this morning were to have furnished certain amounts in currency, but instead they sent their checks. The officers have been saying to those who called with checks that they hoped to pay currency in the morning.

THE KEY-STONE BANK

is a State Institution doing business at Nos. 1326 and 1328 Chestnut street. By the last published report made to the Auditor-General, under date of Nov. 1, 1872, its assets and liabilities were balanced to $636,427.17. Included in the former were about $430,000 in bills and notes discounted; mortgages held and owned by the bank amounting to $42,800; real estate on which $50,330 had been expended; and $39,771 due from solvent banks. Included in the list of liabilities, at that date, were $19,700 in capital stock actually paid in; $334,946 in deposits; $557,492 due to other banks; and a surplus contingent or sinking fund of $46,990. Its authorized capital is $400,000.

This morning

THE CITIZENS' BANK SUSPENDED.

Depositors were on hand at an early hour, and as soon as the bank doors were opened, they presented checks for their full balances. Believing that there was a determination on their part to drain the bank, the officers notified them that no more money would be paid out. On Saturday they stood out against the storm, and passed over the counter the enormous sum of $100,000, being $60,000 more than the average payments. In

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. REIN,

he declared that the National Banks were the cause of the failure, inasmuch as they were the enemies of the State banks, and threw out their checks whenever presented. The Girard Bank, where they deposit all their country checks, returned those received on Saturday, instead of cashing them, as is usual.

This morning the bank being without currency,

PORTERS WERE SENT OUT WITH GOOD COLLATERALS,

but all they could get was $10,000. Knowing that they would not last the day out, they determined to stop business for a while.

The Citizens' Bank is a State institution, doing business at the southeast corner of Second and Race streets. Its authorized capital is $500,000.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

is another State institution, and is located on Chestnut street, above Fourth. The Hon. W. S. Kemble, the President, had on a smiling countenance this morning, and, in response to the question, "Any cash here?" said, "Plenty." The paying-teller was handing out the money for all checks presented. There has been no run on this bank.

A TELEGRAM FROM PITTSBURGH

states that two banks closed there to-day,—the Security Trust Company and James Brady & Co. The latter placed the following notice on the door of their banking-house:

"As a result of falsehoods published in regard to this bank, causing a run on us, we have suspended."

AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,

a place that for four hours of every week-day is a perfect Babel, there are no extraordinary scenes. Business is more active, prices are firmer, and, after the whipping of the past few days, dealers are inclined to be cautious.

At every step this morning one could hear the action of the Government or the New York Clearing-House discussed.

THE OPINION PREVAILED

that the toning down of the popular excitement, and the dissipation of doubt and misgiving were more due to the action of the Clearing-House than the action of the Government, which disappointed many. In pooling their funds for the success of any bank that might be run upon, the Presidents of the New York National Banks gave an indication of their intention to combine for mutual support. Our people drew the conclusion that, if the case were urgent enough, our banks would in like manner combine, and render the suspension of any for want of funds impossible.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE,

as it is termed, is an association of bank officers for the purpose of expeditiously settling at the close of each day their accounts with each other. As there was no indication of a run on any one of our National banks, no extraordinary action such as taken in New York was deemed necessary.

GOLD FOR THE PHILADELPHIA SUB-TREASURY.

I am informed that the Sub-Treasurer in this city to-day received from Washington, $15,000,000, which are subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which will probably be thrown on the market if necessary.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The normal condition of finances is rapidly obtaining in this city. This afternoon it was publicly stated that some of the State Banks of this city had suspended, and that others would inevitably follow suit. An investigation proves that this was an exaggerated way of stating the case. All of the State Banks are thoroughly solvent, but experiencing some annoyances from a scarcity of currency. They ascribe the trouble to a refusal of the National Banks to accept their checks, thus throwing them upon their own resources. Of the banks that were specifically named as having suspended, viz: the Citizens', the Iron, the State, and the Keystone. All are asserted by their respective officers to be perfectly sound. It is probable that all will promptly and fully meet their demands to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Judge Richardson said this evening that he believed the storm was over, and that quiet and good order would soon be restored in financial and business circles. This belief is based upon the favorable reports that were received by telegraph from New York and Philadelphia, and from assurances given him as to affairs in this District. He thinks the crash has caused only comparatively little inconvenience and disturbance to business outside of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, from which came all the applications for assistance by the Government. Numerous

DISPATCHES WERE RECEIVED DURING THE DAY

by the President and Secretary Richardson, in which many of the most prominent citizens and business men of the leading cities of the Union joined in congratulating the Executive and his Financial Secretary for their stability. The telegram from New York coincided in the statement that Wall street was clearing itself; that mercantile business was progressing about as usual; and that the Stock Exchange

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

SALZBURG AND ITS ENVIRONS.

A Four Days' Carriage Trip Among the Mountains.

The Comical Figures at Helbrunn, and the Salt-Mine at Hallein.

Beautiful Scenery---Manners of the Peasantry---A Legend.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 19, 1873.

We spent some little time in Salzburg and the beautiful district about it, taking a short tour by carriage to the Koenigsee, Hallein, Gollsig, Gastein, and Reichenhall; and, as this region of country, though most charming, is not much visited by Americans, I thought perhaps your readers might be interested in hearing about some of its beauties.

We had a good carriage, a good German driver (Rupert was his name); a little dog, somewhat like a Scotch terrier, belonging to Rupert, and sharing his glass of beer with him; and a pair of horses which were very good, except that one of them had every day one fit of kicking, at a time when he thought he had traveled long enough, or perhaps toward the end of a steep hill, when he felt tired and cross. It was a little peculiar how he acted in this way every day; and then, after kicking a while,—not violently, but enough to show his objection to going farther,—he would be pacified again and go on. Such was our outfit. We traveled with little baggage, and put up at the queerest little German inns possible to be imagined. There are some very pleasant things about traveling in this way through Germany which are not to be met with everywhere, one of which is the

CORDIALITY AND FRIENDLY GOOD-WILL

of the people. They do not treat you like a stranger. Almost everybody says "Good-day" to you, at least; and most lift their hats, and bow and smile, in a really sociable manner. You are bowing constantly as you ride over the most frequented roads, just as if all the population were your most intimate friends. At one inn we stopped at, the girl who waited upon us came and shook hands with every member of the party when we left the house; and once a little, jolly, round-faced boy, not over 4 or 5 years old, came running up to us in a village-street, and, not satisfied with smiling, and bowing, and shaking hands, actually kissed the hand of one of the party. I mention these little things as giving some indication of the warm-heartedness and genial spirit of the peasantry here. I should think they would be genial and happy, living in such valleys as these. It seems hard to believe there can be any more valleys in the world quite so exquisite as these are. There are fields of grass vivid with the deepest emerald green. There are fields of wild flowers, of purple, and red, and yellow, and white, and blue; the most lovely violets in prodigal profusion, so that you can pluck them by the handfull; the most perfect forget-me-nots and blue-bells in their graceful beauty. I never saw anywhere such profusion of wild flowers. Some fields seem in the distance quite yellow, others pink, others white, and others again purple, while some are beautifully variegated. Add the dazzling green of the grass, and the silver green of the waving rye, the dark, glossy hues of the distant pine-trees, and the light and shade which the floating clouds throw over them all, and a more

BEAUTIFUL MOSAIC PAVEMENT

for these temples of Nature could scarcely be imagined. Yet, beautiful as it is, it is only the pavement. Grand mountains, with towering peaks, rise all around. Some are snow-clad, and their crests glitter in the bright noonday, or catch the soft tints of the sunset. Others rear awful precipices of rugged rock to dizzy heights, and sometimes there is only room between their massive walls for the rushing stream and the narrow road which winds beside it. There were on our route several magnificent passes of this description, as grand, I think, as almost anything in Switzerland. Other mountains, again, are clothed with dark, gloomy forests of giant pines, and firs, and hemlocks, offering a fine contrast to the rocks and the snow. As the road turns hither and thither, the scene is ever changing. Now, the snow-clad crest of a distant mountain rises into the blue right over a hill whose slopes are covered with rich meadows of smiling green. Now, a great, precipitous cliff rises from your very feet to heights far above the clouds, and you see its whole giant shape, from base to summit, at one glance. Then, again, the wooded and the grass-covered hills, the rushing rivers and green glades, the scattered rocks, and the picturesque chalets and hamlets, are ever combining in pictures of

SURPASSING WOODLAND AND LOWLAND BEAUTY.

Everything seems like a picture, or a scene from a romantic story. The houses, the queer churches, the little bits of chapels by the road-side, the numberless crucifixes, some of great size, and almost ghastly and horrible, which fairly line the way, the memorials—either a cross or a picture—erected where some accident has happened, the costumes of the people, all afford constant variety and interest, and combine to make the ride always charming. One hardly ever sees a chalet or a house without a religious picture upon it, or a verse from the Bible, or some lines in praise of the greatness and power of the Creator. Every hamlet has its church with a picturesque bell-tower. Strange places they are, with their little grave-yards, where each grave has a black cross planted upon it; and with their images and tinsel ornaments, inside. They are always silent and deserted, save, perchance, by one or two peasants in a corner, vacantly telling over their beads, and they do not seem at all like any other churches. Then

THE HOTELS ARE SO FUNNY;

hotels, I said,—they are really diminutive taverns, generally with the stable right underneath or closely connected with the main building, always with dogs and sundry other animals roaming around the premises. The linen is generally faultlessly neat, though, and everything is clean and nice, and the beer and coffee are excellent. The other things are not so good. Veal is the staple meat, and you cannot get much else, and vegetables are scarce. The Germans do not seem to eat many of them. Sometimes we had amusing experiences of utter failures in the way of dinners, when everything went wrong, and it was impossible to make a decent meal; then again we would be surprised to find things remarkably good, even in the most uninviting-looking places.

But I must mention a few of the places of interest on the route. The first is

HELBRUNN,

a chateau belonging to the Emperor, but now only used a spectacle for the public. The principal curiosity here is a lot of figures made to move in various comical ways by means of delicate machinery, worked by running water. Perhaps the most curious of these figures was a representation of Perseus rescuing Andromeda. The dragon kept running round and round in a circle about Andromeda, chained to her stone pillar, and, whenever he came to a certain point, Perseus would come running out of a little niche with uplifted sword. The dragon would wait a moment in the most convenient manner possible, right under the sword, and, after a while, Perseus would manage to bring his sword down with a bang upon the dragon, who would then immediately run away again, and come round on the other side to repeat the programme. There were also many other figures, and an organ played by water-power, which was really quite musical. The grounds of this chateau are very beautiful.

The next place we stopped at was

HALLEIN,

where there is a very celebrated salt-mine, about the largest in Austria. The visit to it is very interesting, not on account of its beauty, but its strangeness. You dress in corduroys, with a leathern apron behind to sit upon when you slide down hill; and thus accoutred plunge into long galleries just wide enough to admit you, and often too low to stand erect in them. The route is occasionally varied by a slide on two smooth poles about a foot apart, on which you sit with one leg on each side, and holding a rope in your right hand to regulate your speed. One slides down in this way 350 feet in a minute and a half. About the strangest thing is being ferried over a lake more than 300 feet long and 200 broad, and with hardly room enough between the rock above it and the water to allow a man to stand erect. A few feeble lamps illuminate it, and the dark waters seem like the Styx over which the grim ferryman is carrying a party of ghosts, for the white costumes give the voyagers a very ghostly appearance. The end of this strange excursion is to sit astride upon a sort of wooden horse on wheels, and be rolled along at considerable speed through a passage where there is just room enough not to hit your head at the top and bruise your elbows and knees on each side; and in this way you reach daylight at last, and glad enough you are to see it. During the excursion, a little salt is seen from time to time in the rock, but not very much, and of the process of making it one sees hardly anything, for the most part of it is carried on in works outside the mine.

We stopped also at some other places well worth seeing, but none so interesting as these, and I have not space to describe them all. When we stopped at the little inns, we had good opportunities of seeing how

THE PEASANTRY AMUSED THEMSELVES,—

seated generally around a big table, drinking beer, smoking long pipes, and sometimes eating brown-bread soup out of a big bowl in the middle, from which each ate in turn, or even several together. We saw, too, as we passed along, many women working in the fields; indeed, I think there were more women than men engaged in such labor, and we had young women to row our boat on the Koenigsee, whose arms would have done credit in muscular power to a first-rate oarsman in good training.

The peasantry are deeply attached to their grand mountains and beautiful valleys, and they can tell you all sorts of

WILD LEGENDS

and stories about them. There is one legend in particular, about the Untersberg, which Rupert, our driver, told me. I wish I could give it in his language, which was quite striking and picturesque. He pointed up to the dark masses of rock where the clouds were just rising, and said: "You see, sir, up yonder where the cloud rises, are sitting the two great Emperors, Karl der Grosse, and Friedrich (Barbarossa). They are sitting inside the mountain. One day three poor musicians had been playing in Salzburg, and in this little village here, sir; but they had obtained nothing. They were bold and hardy fellows, and so they thought, when night fell, they would go upon the Untersberg and sleep in the forest. So they went up, and were preparing to rest, when a strange man met them, and asked them to come with him. They went, and he led them into a large room, where two great Kings were sitting, and their daughters and attendants were with them. The Kings asked the musicians if they would play, and they said they would right willingly. So they played almost all the night, and the Kings' daughters danced, and they all enjoyed themselves most merrily. Presently the strange man told them it was time to go, and they asked what reward they should have for so long playing, and the King ordered that the branch of a tree, with leaves and twigs upon it, should be given to each one. And they were very indignant at such paltry pay; but, nevertheless, there was no help for it, so they went angrily away. As soon as they were out in the wood again, two of them threw away their branches in scorn; but the third kept his and took it home, and the next day, when he looked at it, behold! it was all gold and silver! And he is a rich man yet. He lives over yonder in the Valley of Lofer, sir." I asked Rupert if they all believed these stories. He said some did and some did not; as to himself, he was a little inclined to doubt them.

W. C. L.

THREE LETTERS,

Portraying the Rise, Progress, and Fall of the Celebrated Canteen Assurance Association.

BY THE PRESIDENT THEREOF.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CANTEEN ASSOCIATION.

NO. 2.

BOURBONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26, 1873.

We met, by call uv the President, this mornin, to determine the question of salaries, commishuns, brokerage, and sich. When I say *we*, I mean, uv course, the officers. The policy-holders hev nothin to do with settlin them questions in other sich companies, and we see no reason why they should in the Canteen. The first biznis wuz to figger up wat our probable receipts wood be. Ef we kept 100 members at 25 cents each per week, the receipts wood be eggsackly $1,300 a year. This we hed as a basis to go on. It is well, in the Canteen plan, to hev a basis to go on.

We voted ourselves salaries, az follows:

President—$500 per annum.
Secretary—$300 per annum.
Treasurer—$200 per annum.

And, in addishun to this, we voted that on all the business comin in we shood be entitled to not less than 33 per cent as commishun. And we voted that the salaries be paid weekly. We took, out uv the $25 we hed in hand, 33 per cent commishun, $8.33, which left $16.67. Then we wos a goin to take $10 for my week's salary; the Secretary $6, and the Treasurer $4; but, as there warnt money enuff in the treasury to pay this, we decided that, in justis to the policy-holders, so as to keep the concern clear uv debt, we wood only take 20 per cent for commishuns. We ain't a goin to run the Canteen in debt, ef close figgerin and scooperhuman eggsershun will keep it clear. On this basis we did hev 67 cents left, and as it wuz too little to go to Cincinnati on, we postponed puttin anythin in the barl till we shood get more members and more money.

"But how will this look?" says the Secretary.

"An empty barl looks jist as full as a full one," sez I; "the policy-holders will see the barl and be satisfied. They cant assertane anything till the Canteen period expires."

"But spose they shake the barl?"

"The barl will be spiked down so that it cant be shook. There's got to be solidity in this instooshun. Jest pour a little whisky about the bung-hole, so that they'll smell it, and it will be all rite. A smell is all the policy-holders get in the most of the instooshuns after which we model, and a smell will satisfy em here."

Uv course the board uv officers displayed great activity. We hed to get new bizness, so that by the time the first Canteen period arrived we shood hev suthin in the barl to show, and we succeeded. The plan looked so nice and innocent, that it wos no trouble at all to rope in the outsiders, and we did it lively. A quarter a week to each uv em waz nuthin.

When the membership reached 200 we determined to fill the barl. I wuz selected to go to Cincinnati to buy the likker, and I went and bought it, deductin, uv course, 25 per cent for my commishun. It is understood in our Board that we don't expect nothin to be done for nothin. The likker come all rite, and wos poured into the barl, and two buckets uv water added, that it mite be as full as possible.

So fur, it wuz as satisfactory as it cood be, but while on my way I hed put in the time faithfully readin up the subjeck uv Life Inshoorence. I made a diskivery that no Tontine cood go on without a reserve, and, uv course, we hed to hev a reserve. It woodn't do to draw the likker out in site uv the members, becoz they aint as yit edjucated up to the pint uv understandin them things; so we shoved the barl up agin the wall, and tapped it on the back side with a gimlet. We drawd off every day a quart apiece for each officer, fillin through the bung with water. This, wich wuz our reserve, we put into a keg, wich we kept hid in the bushes outside the office.

In case this process shood be diskivered and any onpleasant results come from it, we hed our Consultin Actooary draw up a paper directin us to do it, and certifyin that it was necessary for the protectshun of the policy-holders. This we hold in reserve so as to be pervided agin the impertinent and inquisitive inquiries uv ignorant people, who dont know what is strictly necessary in these matters.

It is troo, we each drink up our quart every day, but ef any trouble shood grow out uv it we kin pint triumphantly to the barl in wich it wuz. But nothin uv that sort will happen. The main barl is all that we hev to keep in site, and that is put up so high that none uv em kin see in the bung, and never kin tell how much there is in it.

One man did want to know suthin about it, but I assoomed a hawty look.

"Sir!" sed I, "the report uv the Directory will make its appearance in doo time, when the barl will be gauged, and the quantity in it declared. This is all, sir, that we kin say about it."

Everything looks beautiful. New members are comin in every day, and none uv em are droppin out. We officers take our salaries promptly, and our commishuns likewise, and the contributors ask no questions.

This Canteen Association was a lucky thought.

SAML. SHARKEY.

Effects of Too Much Cholera Medicine—A Judge on the Rampage.

New Albany Ind. (Sept. 19) Dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal.

Col. T. C. Dunham, Judge of the Floyd and Clark Criminal Court, created a sensation at Charlestown, last night, by engaging in broils in public at Kenneth's Hall. The Judge was there with his daughter, aged about 14, and, being under the influence of cholera medicines, accused Bud Gilbert of offering her an insult. This brought about a difficulty, Dunham slapping Gilbert's face. The wife of Pat Carney remarked that Dunham ought to be ashamed of himself, which, coming to his ears, Dunham passed a slighting remark about her, which was taken up by Pat Carney. He and Dunham clinched, and His Honor was tumbled down-stairs and considerably bruised. The affair created much unfavorable comment and deep chagrin among the Democrats. Gov. Hendricks had better send down his militia.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Declaration of Principles Submitted to the Committee of Seventy by Its Executive Committee.

A German View of the Issues Involved in the Campaign.

The Committee of Seventy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, it was determined to submit the inclosed declaration to the Committee of Seventy, as a basis for conducting the coming municipal campaign. Will you please publish it, that the members of the Committee may have time to consider it before the next meeting? Yours respectfully,

M. C. KELLEY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1873.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

First—In a republican form of government, laws are the expressed will of the people. They are the supreme rules of government, the only guarantees of equal rights, and should be impartially executed upon rich and poor, the powerful and weak alike, until repealed in the manner provided by law.

Second—The city-finances should be managed economically upon principles similar to those which govern the most successful business interests.

Third—To secure honest, efficient, and the best men for city and county offices, who will execute laws without fear or favor, requires the complete separation of local elections from questions pertaining solely to party or national politics.

Fourth—Sunday is a day of legalized rest established by the fundamental laws of the land; and the laws restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors on nights and Sundays remove temptation, diminish crime, promote good order in society, are wise, useful, and necessary police-regulations, and ought not to be repealed. Such regulations are essential to the personal safety and liberty of individuals as well as to the highest welfare of society, and should be strictly enforced by the City Government.

Fifth—The open defiance of these laws by liquor-dealers, the public denunciation and threatened ostracism of citizens performing sworn duties in enforcing them by the leaders of the liquor-party, during the past year, deserve censure and a united opposition.

Sixth—The formation of a liquor-dealers' political party, founded for the avowed purpose of overturning American customs and institutions, is fraught with great danger to our welfare as a people and the stability of our public and private interests; demands that all liberty-loving citizens, of whatever party, sect, or nationality, should unite to oppose these attempts.

Seventh—It is the object of the Law-and-Order movement to secure a real and lasting reform in our City Government, by which just and wise laws may be impartially enforced by able and honest men, with the dignity befitting the character of our city, and a faithfulness promoting the prosperity of all its inhabitants.

The Germans.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your yesterday's issue you warn the friends of Law and Order to take notice of the "disorderly combination" now collecting to seize the reins of our City Government, and express a regret that in this organization are gathering all the German voters of the city,—nearly one-third of the entire voting population,—"a large portion of whom, however, are silent and reluctant members, who have no sympathy or affiliation with the rabble," but who, on this occasion, will unite with the whisky-drinking portion of the Irish and native-born population, and that class of people who look upon the Sunday-laws "as an attempt to enforce a religious tenet or observance, or as something to be resisted;" and you conclude that it will be a sorry day for Chicago if this combination should be victorious at the polls, mainly because, at the next election, the issue will not only be one of Law and Order, but also decisive as to who shall have the handling of the city and county taxes."

Being a friend of Law and Order, and having been so for twenty-six years that I have lived in this city, and being also one of those silent and reluctant German voters who have no sympathy or affiliation with the rabble, but yet deem it their duty, disagreeable as it may be to a staid business-man who has never aspired for office or mixed in politics, to accept the situation with all its direful consequences, and to support that pernicious combination, your warning comes right home to me.

You, Mr. Editor, say yourself that the enforcement of the Sunday-laws is a mere bagatelle as compared with the handling and disbursement of the city and county taxes. [We said a bagatelle to the leaders of the saloon-faction.—ED. TRIBUNE.] Admitted. Why not, then, of two evils, choose the lesser one? Why not give up the bagatelle, and thereby secure the election of officers who will honestly and faithfully administer our finances? And it can be done. Not only the silent and reluctant members, but, in fact, the bulk of the German voters, outside of the professional office-seekers, are entirely indifferent as to who handles the public funds, so it is done honestly, faithfully, and economically. But the Sunday question (to style it the Sunday-*beer*-question, as you do, is unfair; it is a beer-question only as to the small fraction of the saloon-keepers) they look upon from a far different standpoint. These laws are obnoxious to the Germans, not only as arbitrary and unreasonable interferences with his habits, enjoyments, and private concerns, but principally as essentially anti-republican in their character. He does not believe in being made moral, temperate, or religious by compulsion, nor does he want to be molested, if otherwise leading a blameless life, and paying his taxes regularly (which nobody will deny he generally does), on work-days or Sundays, simply because professors of religion have habits, usages, and observances different from his own. He looks upon a congregation of religious people a good deal in the light of a club, or any other association of citizens, who have a right to be protected from wanton and disorderly molestation, but nothing more. That he is willing to grant them cheerfully, but when the State gives them peculiar privileges and protections, and, in their behalf and at their instance, molests other people of different views, tastes, and habits, he growls and refuses to be consoled. That the State has no business to recognize or favor the Church any further than it would any other private club or association organized for any other purpose, is a cardinal principle with him, for which he will stand up and fight evermore, and the only neutral ground upon which all Germans can be united, and which they deem of vastly more importance than questions of finance, which practically are reduced to questions of the division of spoils. Hesing is well aware of this, and dextrously has seized his opportunity. He is not a leader, but simply a follower; he has discovered the right track, and he follows it. He and his barnacles care for the spoils simply, are totally indifferent as to the Sunday-question, and would gladly sacrifice it if they dared. But they dare not.

If this is so, then the solid business-men of this city, the real Law and Order men, the conservative element, which has something tangible at stake, and wants no hand in the division of the drippings, ought to have sense enough to know and consider that it will not do, and that they cannot afford to drive nearly one-third of the entire voting population, whose interests and sympathies are naturally identical with their own, except upon one point, which you, Mr. Editor, consider as comparatively a bagatelle, right away from them, and into the maws of the most unscrupulous demagogues in the land, merely to accommodate the extreme views of an impotent faction of bigots, who are crazy on that minor point; they ought to know and consider that a city with a mixed population of half-a-million can only be successfully governed, and its finances honestly and economically administered, under a government of firmness and respectability, yet withal of toleration, concessions, compromises, and mild measures; they ought to know that they could, by making reasonable concessions as to the Sunday-laws, blow Mr. Hesing and his clique sky-high, and leave him and his barnacles, with only the most ignorant rabble hanging to their coat-tails, high on dry land; and it is their duty so to do, and to adopt a platform and nominate a ticket upon which the conservative German voter can, without blushing, unite with the liberal and moderate American. Such a platform and ticket would be hailed with delight, not only by the silent and reluctant members, but by the bulk of the German voters.

But there must be no trifling or equivocation; the platform must give full guarantees, and the names on the ticket must have the genuine ring, none of the pious frauds of the day! Our experience of late has been that, whenever or wherever there has been an enormous fraud or big steal perpetrated, it, almost without exception, has been brought home to some eminently-pious and highly-moral member of the praying brotherhood of Christian Sunday-school teachers, temperance-lecturers, or members of the association for putting God into the Constitution. We are sick of that. We would prefer Bill Tweed to Tartuffe at any time; and, if it comes to the worst, would rather let Hesing and the Irish rob the exchequer with unwashed hands than give to the kid-gloved piety of the city, of the Colfax, Howard, Wilson, Harlan, and Pomeroy breed, the remotest chance at it.

If the business-men of this city are blind, however, a right sound, severe castigation will do them much good and teach them a lesson.

X.

THE "MONUMENT OF VICTORY."

Its Inauguration at Berlin—An Imposing Scene.

Description of the Structure.

Berlin (Sept. 3) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

It was half an hour past 10, as the novelist would say, when the majestic form of His Majesty the Kaiser was seen. He had descended from his apartments to the court-yard of his castle, and there he mounted, with an agility uncommon for such a venerable warrior, his jet-black steed that had borne him in many a fight. A brilliant suite of Princes of the blood, of Field-Marshals and Generals, there awaited to greet their imperial master. There were the Crown Prince, Princes Carl, Friedrich Carl, Albrecht, Alexander, Princes August and Alexander of Wurtemberg, and the general staff of the Prussian army. The Emperor felt proud. "It is for me an elevated feeling," he said to those around him, "to see you all assembled about me to celebrate this significant festival of thanksgiving and honor—you who in all conflicts and battles distinguished yourselves in such a high degree at the head of your troops." Then the cavalcade dashed out of the castle, on at a gallop down Unter den Linden, the Kaiser leading, followed by the Crown Prince, both answering with graceful military salute the hurrahs and shouts and exultations of the 50,000 persons who lined the way from the palace to the Brandenburg Gate; thence into the Thiergarten, with its sward still green, down the Avenue of Victory, cheered by the 200,000 who lined the paths and stood in deep rank around the whole extent of the immense Koenigsplatz. But while the Kaiser has hardly emerged from Unter den Linden, a short mile away from the place of the monument, a brilliant scene is enacted before the eyes of the 200,000, which we, people of blue cards, also witness. At 10 o'clock there is hardly a soldier to be seen on the great square of the monument. It is a parade ground, as it were, the huge structure of the monument in the centre still unrevealed, the masses of humanity forming dense, deep lines of black, lighted up by the dress and beauty gathered on the tribunes, whose effect was still further increased by the dark back-ground of foliage of the Thiergarten. Further back, beyond the black masses, a quarter of a mile away, the roofs of palaces are made black with spectators. In the centre of the open space, in front of the monument, a high baldachino or pavilion is erected for the Empress and the ladies of the Court, and between this and the base of the monument stood already the municipal authorities, and the clergy, and the cathedral choir, and from either side of the pavilion extended a semi-circle of seats occupied by prominent ladies of Berlin. Now, one by one, drove up the imperial carriages with the ladies of the Court. Duchess Alexandrine, pretty and bland, wife of the brother of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was first on the ground, then came the Crown-Princess, ruddy and cheerful, with her youngest boy, Waldemar, and her two daughters, Victoria and Charlotte, graceful, golden-headed fairies; then Princess Charles, sister of the Empress, with her three grandchildren, the daughters of Prince Frederich Carl, and holding by the hand the little scion of the Red Prince, who promises to be as bold as his father; then the Queen Dowager, decrepit, so that she had to be lifted and borne out of her carriage; and, finally, preceded by two outriders, the Empress herself, proud and queenly, whom the people greeted with deep respect, and the Court rises to pay her due homage.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The picture receives at each moment new features of interest, and, as the cannon-boom announcing the Emperor's start from the castle is heard, a scene is enacted that defies description. Out from the cool, shady places among the trees of the Thiergarten, from street and square, at all points of the compass, regiment after regiment of guards come on to the ground, brilliant in color and bright in equipment, marching to their appointed places with a precision and rapidity truly marvelous. In five minutes after the first man appeared on the ground an immense square, twenty or twenty-five files deep, enclosed the open, large space about the monument, and in the next five minutes regiment after regiment of cuirassiers and dragoons and uhlans fill up the deep background. The display is something magnificent, and the rapidity with which the 40,000 men horse and foot march into position is a feat that can be performed with such beautiful military order and silence and precision in Prussia only. The regiments seem to be "stamped out of the ground," so noiselessly they form into position. There is a long, loud hurrah from Unter den Linden and the Brandenburg Gate, a cavalcade dashes down the avenue leading to the monument; a thousand bugles send forth their greetings, and the imperial party, the the Kaiser ahead, dashes gracefully up to the imperial baldachino. The Emperor rides gracefully up to the steps of the pavilion and salutes the Empress and the Princesses. He looks hale and strong, and sits in his saddle as well as he did three years ago at Sedan. A murmuring cheer from the vast crowds and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies of the Court and those of the inner circle, and away he dashes again down the front of a regiment.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

It is a brilliant and imposing scene, gay and varied, gaudy and rich in color, changeful in effects as a kaleidoscope, brilliant as a pageantry of the times of Ludwig XIV., or a tournament in the days of the Brandenburg Palatines. The Emperor wheels sharply round and dashes into the semi-circle between the pavilion and the monument, and takes up his position to the right of the Empress, while his suite, with Bismarck, in cuirassier uniform, and Moltke, and Wrangel, and Unser Fritz, and the Red Prince, remain on one side of the space. Now the grouping of the central scene is complete,—the Court, the semi-circle of beauty; the group of Princes and generals, of city dignitaries and university professors, in red velvet and cap; the group of serious-visaged clergy, the cathedral choir, and, at the top of the steps of the base, a small army of artisans in black and white, ready to pull away the veiling at the imperial command. The beating of a hundred drums, the clang of trumpets, is the signal "for devotion," and Kaiser, and Princes, and Generals, and soldiers uncover their heads and listen to the prayer by the army Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Thielen. Thus he prayed: "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen. David, the King of God's chosen people, prayed (I. Chronicles, xxviii., 10-13): 'Blessed be Thou, Lord God of Israel, our Father, for ever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honor come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all; and in Thine hand is power and might; and in Thine hand it is to make great and to give strength unto all.' Now, therefore, our God, we thank Thee and praise Thy glorious name. A monument of victory it is that has been raised on this royal place, a monument more grand and beautiful than in any other land or possessed by any other people, a 'column of honor,' which the Fatherland has erected to its victorious army in lasting commemoration of the glorious victories of 1864, 1866, 1870, and 1871. And to-day, on the anniversary of the decisive battle of Sedan, by command of His Majesty the Emperor, and in the presence of the representatives of the brave army and its heroic leaders, we consecrate this monument of victory and of honor, in the name of the Triune God, and place it, our royal house, land, people, and army, under His almighty and gracious protection; acknowledging, with one King and Lord, from the depths of our heart, that not to us, but to Thee, O Lord, is due alone the honor and the glory! Thou didst lend gracious ear to our pleadings and our prayers. Thy almighty hand completed the great and glorious work, and gave us victory after victory. Thy work it is which united again the separated members of our German Nation, and again gave the ancient glory of the Empire, renewed and grand, under its victory-crowned hero-Emperor."

At the close of the prayer a second roll of drums and a trumpet blast. Heads were again covered, and the Emperor, lowering his sword, gave the sign for the monument to be uncovered; and as all the music bands on the ground struck up, and drums rolled, and the bells of the city rung out, and cannon were fired, and the cathedral choir sung the "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," the curtains fell slowly and gracefully, and the monument, with its frescoes, its gallery, its bas-reliefs, stood revealed. A brief silence followed, the choir intoning the psalm of thanks, "Nun Danket Alle Gott." This ended the ceremony of inauguration. A burst of surprise escaped from the assembled thousands, who could see the beautiful artistic structure of glory in its full height, its beauty of design and grandeur of effect.

THE MONUMENT OF VICTORY.

I think no one can deny that the monument is one of the most beautiful and appropriate structures ever raised in honor of the goddess Victory. It has a height, from its base to the crown, of 194 (German) feet, although its beautiful and harmonious proportions, the grand design of its substructure and the immensity of the square on which it stands make it appear not so large as it really is. As you stand near it you involuntarily imagine that the Column of Antonine, on the Piazza Colonna, at Rome, is higher, since the latter is crowded in a narrow square and all its surroundings are small. The Vienna Opera-House, one of the most beautiful and stately temples of the Muses in Europe, excepting that of Paris, loses in effect by the high edifices that surround it. A picture alone could give you a proper idea of the monument. The entire structure rests on a circular stone terrace 4 feet in height, and from this rises a broad square substructure of polished red Swedish granite 22 feet high by 62 long, each containing one of the four large bass reliefs, which we shall describe further on. From this substruction rises the column which supports the colossal statue of Victory. The base of the shaft is devoted to a beautiful allegorical picture representing the events of 1870-'71, which is now in colored carton, but is to be made permanent in mosaic. Encircling this picture is an arcade of sixteen slender columns of red Swedish granite, each 16 feet high and 3 feet in diameter, with capitals of cannon bronze, the architrave joining up to the central column, making a total height to this point of 56 (German) feet from the terrace. Thence the shaft rises still further 85 feet above the arcade, 16 feet in diameter, divided into three parts, each division having twenty groves, which bear horizontally twenty gilded cannon troubles, bound together with garlands of gilded bronze. The first division has heavy ordnance from the Danish campaign, the second twenty Austrian field-pieces, and the third twenty captured in the last war. Eight eagles with outstretched wings form the capital of the shaft, which ends in a platform 147 German feet above the ground, surrounded by a tasteful bronze railing. From the platform, on a sandstone pedestal 14 feet high, stands the colossal gilded winged figure of Victory, by Prof. Drake, the helmet surrounded by the Prussian eagle, holding in her left a standard with a laurel-encircled iron cross, and in her right a wreath of victory. The figure has a height of 31 feet, the standard 41, making to the point of the latter 194½ feet above the ground.

PICTURES OF WAR.

The bronze bas-reliefs on the four sides of the substructure, each 41 feet by 6½, representing eventful moments of the three wars, which the monument is intended to commemorate, are works of the highest order of art. On the eastern side, facing the Raczinski Palace and the city, we see on one-half of the picture the preparations for the Danish campaign, the blessing of the arms, leave-taking, marching out with Austria to fight the little Kingdom of Denmark. The second half of the picture represents the storming of the Duppeler trenches, the figure of Prince Frederick Charles being prominent in the middle. On the north side is a large relief, representing the battle of Koniggratz, at the moment when King Wilhelm decorates his son, the Crown Prince, Friedrich Wilhelm, on the battle-field of Sadowa with the *Ordre le Merite*. The portraits of the King, the Crown Prince, Prince Frederich Carl, Bismarck, Von Moltke, Blumenfeld, and poor, disgraced Steinmetz, all on horseback, are exceedingly well caught. This is the only subject selected for illustration from the events of the Austrian war. Prussia has generously spared her allies of 1870, the allies of Austria in 1866, the pain and mortification of picturing in bronze or stone for the gaze of posterity scenes of Prussian glory arising out of their defeat or humiliation. Two bas-reliefs are taken up by the history of 1870 and 1871. The one on the west side, facing Kroll's establishments, represents on two-thirds of the space the capitulation of Sedan, at the moment when Gen. Reille hands Napoleon's letters to the Kaiser; the rest of the bas-relief represents the triumphal entry of the German troops into Paris, just as they are passing the Arc de Triomphe. Facing the Avenue of Victory, the grand aristocratic drive of the Thiergarten, the other bass-relief bears the inscription—"To the Victorious Army by a Thankful Fatherland." It represents the entry of the Kaiser and the German troops into Berlin, and the reception at the Brandenburg Gate by the virgins, the Burgomaster and a clerical figure, whom we take to be the venerable and semi-heretical Sydow. Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon precede the Emperor, who is followed by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles and other recognized German leaders, and a numerous and brilliant suite. At the extreme right is the monument of Frederick William III., in the Lustgarten, at the base of which soldiers deposit trophies of the French campaign.

ALLEGORY AND REALITY.

The gem of the monument is the fresco (mosaic) surrounding the base of the shaft, which has, I imagine, a circumference of fifty feet, and a height of ten or twelve. The legend of the picture, allegorically composed, is as follows: Germania sits on the banks of the Rhine, basking in the sunshine of peace and plenty; at her feet children wind flowers into beautiful garlands and boquets, as Freiligrath sings:

She has no thought of bloody fight;
'Midst gladdening peace, no fear, no care;
Upon her cornfields broad and bright,
She garners in her harvest fair.

But the thunder-clouds of war are approaching. While she is apparently unaware of danger a wild, mad mass of soldiery, in the centre of the group "La France," holding in her hand the blue-red-white banner, follow the lead of a pale figure, in whose features we recognize those of the first Napoleon. Above this group the Gaelic eagle speeds to the Rhine to attack Germania; but the latter is not undefended. The Prussian eagle wings its flight above her to meet the hostile foe; Germania herself seizes her arms; an aged man at peaceful labor invokes the punishment of Heaven upon the marauders; the German people arise; the young men hurry enthusiastically to the flag; the Landwehrman leaves workshop and home and wife and children, and the soldiers already in arms greet rejoicingly Prince Friedrich Carl, who points to the black-red-white flag. Following the picture further the conflict begins. Prussia and Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg contend for the prize of victory. The foe is conquered, his standards wrested from him. The victorious Generals of North and South, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Bavarian General, Hartmann, reach each other the hand, and Mecklenburg's Grand Duke, from the shores of the Baltic, and Von der Tann, from the Highlands of Bavaria, embrace. A herald, with flaunting banner, announces victory, and that Germany is to have her Kaiser again. Then we are transported to Versailles, where, in the palace of Louis XIV., Borussia, seated on a throne, receives the homage of the assembled German Princes and Generals, and from the hands of a page—whose blue-white chequered dress indicates the King of Bavaria—takes the German Imperial crown. Then the news of the arisen Emperor is announced by heralds and angels, and "the ancient Barbarossa, Friedrich the Kaiser Great," awakes from his long sleep of centuries, and the ravens leave the Kyffhauser for Walhalla. The head of Borussia is said to be a portrait of the beloved Queen Louisa, consort of Friedrich Wilhelm III. The original idea of the artist was to have Kaiser Wilhelm there; but the monarch refused, and suggested the idea of Borussia with the features of Prussia's best and noblest Queen. The picture is the work of the historical painter, Von Werner. It is to be executed in mosaic by Salviati, of Venice, and will be completed a year hence.

The inaugural ceremonies were concluded by the Emperor and suite riding up and down the front of the various regiments and by the troops filing past the imperial pavilion. Then the Emperor and suite and the Empress and her court departed and left the crowds to gaze at and admire the monument, and to reflect on its history.

BANQUETS, ORDERS, AND FAVORS.

There was later a banquet given by the Emperor, at which he drank to the memory of the men who had fallen as the blood price paid for the victories which the monument commemorated. Then the Kaiser caused a number of decorations and favors to be published, such, for instance, that forts of Strasburg and Metz should bear the names of Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, Prince Friedrich Carl, Bismarck, Schoenhausen, Moltke, Crown Prince of Saxony, Steinmetz, Prince August of Wurtemberg, Manteuffel, Voights, Rhetz, Fastrow, Manstein, Fransecky, Goeben, Kirchback, Werder, Bose, Alvensleben II., and Blumenthal. Beside this distinction, Prince Bismarck, Field-Marshal Wrangel, Count Moltke, Count Von Roon, and a whole newspaper column of Generals, received various orders and decorations,—Bismarck and Wrangel, the Cross and the Star of the Grand Comthur of the House Order of Hohenzollern, in brilliants; Moltke and Roon, the Order of the Black Eagle, and Wrangel, I had almost forgotten to say, the distinction of the Duppeler Trenches to bear in future his honored name.

Then came the festal representation in the theatre, the overture to Meyerbeer's "Feldlager in Schlesien," and a prologue by Adami, spoken by Frau Ehrhardt. The tableau of this production were successful and in harmony with the day's rejoicings. In the first scene we saw Borussia standing in a garland-bound temple, who, gazing on the iron cross, recounts the era of the creation of that order. Then Berlin appears in the background, and the monument on the Kreuzberg, which soon disappears to give place to the picture of the Victory Monument, uncovered in the morning. And while this tableau is exhibited, marble statues of the six last Hohenzollerns arise from the Hades, and a chorus, stationed in front of the monument, intones the "Watch on the Rhine."

Salt Lake and the Mormons to Be Swallowed Up.

A newspaper correspondent who has been "doing" Salt Lake for the benefit of his influential and widely-circulated journal—we believe that is the customary expression—propounds the startling theory that the Mormon question, which has caused our Government no little vexation of spirit, is to be settled after the fashion of dealing with wickedness a few thousand years ago, the difference being that, instead of a rain of forty days and nights, there will be an outpouring of water from the lake, which need not last more than forty minutes to be effectual. One sensation-monger says there is no known outlet to the Great Salt Lake, that over a dozen rivers empty into it, and that the water in the lake has risen twenty feet since the Mormons first entered the valley. The first few years of their settlement they used to go in swimming on Black Rock, and this rock is now a hundred feet from the shore and surrounded by water fully twenty feet deep. Over twenty years ago the Mormons drove a herd of cattle over to Church Island, which proved a wonderful grazing ground. They found a ridge extending from the mainland to the island covered by three feet of water. To-day the ridge is over twenty feet deep, and thousands of wild cattle roam over the valleys and gorges of the island, none having been taken to the mainland for years. At some time, the writer adds, the water has filled the whole Salt Lake Valley. A rim or shore-line is visible on the side of the mountains thousands of feet above the city. This rim is so plainly defined that a railway could be built on the side of the range for miles at a stretch without excavating a ton of rock. Who knows how soon some convulsion of nature, such as the earthquakes so frequent in California, may suddenly close the subterranean outlet to the Pacific Ocean, and precipitate a waste of waters upon the City of the Plains?

St. Marat.

The severe denunciations of religious processions as superstitions, indulged in by the liberal press in France, have led the loyalists to reproduce some anecdotes from the Baron Ernouf's "Souvenirs de Terreur," concerning the worship of the bust of Marat. It appears that the bust of the great revolutionist was for such purposes placed on an altar erected for the occasion at the foot of a tree of liberty. A lamp burned all night in front of the revered image. At dawn the next day the municipal officers in full uniform arrived and presented their respects; then a cortege was formed, the saint was carried in procession, and *reposoirs* were raised along the road. At each of these stations the crowd manifested its enthusiasm by singing patriotic songs and indulging in copious libations. Then the procession started again with less steady step. Unfortunate was the man who did not uncover as the saint went past. Many people would strike their breasts, crying, "*Mon Dieu, Marat, tu est mort pour nous!*" And the village schoolmasters taught their pupils to sign themselves, saying, "Marat, amen."

Democratic Convention in Dubuque County, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 20.—The Democratic Convention of this county met to-day, and made the following nominations: For Senator, B. B. Richards; Representatives, Thomas Johnson, M. V. Lattner, and C. J. Rogers; County Supervisor, F. M. Knoll; Sheriff, M. Liddy; County Treasurer, John Beugemar; Auditor, S. Hempstead. The ticket is already opposed by many Democrats, and the probability is that a People's Anti-Monopoly ticket will be put in the field, and beat the one nominated to-day.

Resignation of State-Senator Burns.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Hon. Geary Burns, State-Senator from the Thirty-seventh District (Quincy), tendered his resignation to-day, which was accepted, and an election ordered to fill the vacancy on the 4th of November next.

PANDEMONIUM IN NEW YORK.

The Second Day of the Financial Panic.

Scenes on the Stock-Exchange and in the Gold-Room.

From the New York Sun, Sept. 20.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

When the bankers and brokers hurried to their places of business yesterday morning, they seemed to take more than usual interest in the newspapers which they read by the way. Everywhere the terrible financial crash of the day previous was discussed, and the stoutest-hearted of these men of the street were unnerved and apprehensive of what another day might bring forth. Broad and Wall streets were gloomy at 9 o'clock. It was raining, and many said: "This will surely be another Black Friday." Few persons were in the streets in that neighborhood at that time, but many were in their offices buried deep in their own affairs, and waiting for the commencement of active operations in the Stock Exchange and Gold Room. As early as half-past 9 a crowd of brokers had already assembled in front of the Stock Exchange. Few carried umbrellas, preferring to have the use of their hands to add emphasis to their words. Some wore rubber overcoats and looked like milkmen on a spree. Others had thin coats and old hats, and were without shirt collars, giving them the appearance of parties who had neglected their business for some time and who dreaded their employers' wrath if they returned to work. Occasionally a diamond sparkled from the shirt-bosom or finger of some one in the corners of the entrance to the building and a white neck-tie was seen. All were nervous and fidgety, and manifested their

IMPATIENCE TO KNOW THE WORST.

The quick-footed messenger boys seemed to share the feeling, and lounged around in a listless way. The rain poured down, but this did not move the throng which waited the opening of the great doors.

At length the doors were swung open and the crowd surged in. The wide-awake doorkeepers kept a sharp lookout that none but those who had a right to be there entered. The drenched men were soon on the floor where so many fortunes have been won and lost, yelling at the top of their voices, and frightening the fashionably-attired ladies and gentlemen who looked down upon them from the gallery. The brokers ran against each other in their madness and seemed about to come to blows; but they always held tight to their memorandum books and pencils, and dashed on, seemingly looking for somebody or something they could not find. Hardly had the presiding officer taken his seat before the gavel sounded and the brokers looked toward the rostrum and saw the troubled countenance of their Chairman, and a letter which he held before him. Their screams ceased for a moment, and then they heard that White, Defreitas & Rathborne had suspended. There was a prolonged "Oh!" and then a scramble to the centre of the room, where the yelling was resumed. Separating in small knots they began to buy and sell again, but before many moments had elapsed they were summoned once more to listen to their Chairman, and this time to hear read

MR. GEORGE OPDYKE'S DENIAL

of the rumored suspension of his firm. The room rang with cheers. Hats were thrown in the air, and general good feeling prevailed. In all kinds of stocks at the opening there was a decline. Shortly afterward prices rallied and then fell, and the fight waxed hot and fierce. Early inquiries were made in regard to the London market, as it was thought that this would afford a key to the course of affairs here. Cable dispatches reported American securities extremely active, and the new five-twenties fluctuating wildly. Rumors of all kinds were afloat, and everybody was shaky. Many said that it was the time to buy bonds and pack them away in trunks until some future time, when a fortune might be realized out of them. But the majority said, "We want money—hard cash—and will let the bonds go. Railroads are uncertain." A few young brokers outside the railing tried to smile and said: "It's a bad day for big fish. We're not in this, thank God." Transactions under the rule were the order of the morning. At 11 o'clock Pacific Mail sold at 32⅛; Lake Shore, 80; Northwestern, 47; Rock Island, 92; Western Union, 69¼; St. Paul, 35; Union Pacific, 18; C., C. & I. C., 20; Ohio, 29¾; Wabash, 44; Harlem, 114; Panama, 100; Central, 91; Erie, 53; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 28. Brokers wondered whether stocks would cease going down, and seemed to feel in duty bound to make more noise than ever. About 11 o'clock they were checked in their ravings by the beating of the gavel, and, with countenances covered with perspiration, they moved rapidly toward the rostrum saying: "Here's another."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FAILURES.

Vice-President Mitchell read a note from Eugene J. Jackson, of the late firm of Polhemus & Jackson, who declared his inability to meet his obligations. With woebegone looks the brokers turned to start the din anew, but scarcely had one yell escaped them before the gavel fell again and the announcement of the failure of Fisk & Hatch was made. This fell like a thunderbolt among the brokers, many of whom made haste to get into the street and astonish the idlers there with the news. Confusion reigned supreme on the floor. Some threw off their hats and ran bareheaded around the room, yelling like Comanche Indians. The messengers shouted in vain for brokers whom they wished to see, and some of the ladies in the gallery put their fingers in their ears. One terribly excited small-sized man with a big bank-book in one hand and his hat in the other, ran in and began to scream something that sounded very much like "Help me, Smith; help me, Smith," but on inquiry it was learned that he was calling for L. P. Smith.

About this time the announcements of failures were made so rapidly that the brokers had little time to snarl and shake their fists at each other. Whittemore & Anderson, Beers & Edwards, Thomas Reed & Co., W. H. Warren & Co., George B. Alley, and Greenleaf, Norris & Co. were read off as among the departed, and the excitement was intense. Brokers were at a loss what to do, when the Vice-President, Moses H. Wheelock, with the grace of a Chesterfield, bowed to them, and calmly taking his seat began to read the *Sun*, but just then the bulls and bears

SET UP A GREAT SHOUT.

Some were satisfied that the whole street had gone, and said so in tones that might have been heard some distance from the Stock Exchange. Vice-President Wheelock was alone unmoved. He looked through his fine eyeglasses at the columns of the *Sun*, which he seemed to be intensely interested in. Messengers hurried in every moment and asked, "Any more gone?" Five minutes passed, ten minutes, and no further failures had been announced. The spectators began to grow uneasy. They wanted something to enliven them, and one exclaimed, "Heavens, we haven't had a failure for ten minutes." Just then a small boy approached Vice-President Wheelock's chair and laid a note on his desk. The Vice-President tore open the envelope and read the note. In an instant he was hammering with the gavel at a tremendous rate. He then announced the failure of A. M. Kidder & Co., Smith & Seaver, T. Berdell, Way & Warner, and Vernam & Hoy in rapid succession, and the same scenes were re-enacted. Occasionally the Western Union men or the Wabash crowd set up a yell and tossed their hats about, but, upon being questioned regarding the reason of this outburst, they could give no intelligible answers. The Vice-President then took his hat and umbrella and vacated the chair to Vice-President Mitchell, who watched the brokers eagerly and spoke hurriedly to the telegraph operators near him.

SURFEITED WITH FAILURES.

Shortly after noon Vice-President Mitchell announced the failures of Fitch & Co., and Day & Morse. By this time it had become an old story and the brokers paid little attention to what the Vice-President said. They wanted to dispose of stocks. A few quiet, clear-headed men were on the floor, and they were the buyers. Datcher, formerly of this city, but now of Philadelphia, who, it is said, always turns up in the New York Stock Exchange when there is a panic, invested largely, and, in the language of some of the brokers who feared to put themselves forward, "coined money."

Every one who went from the building was met by an excited throng and asked whether any other firm had succumbed. Delmonico's and Scheidler's and all the saloons in the neighborhood were jammed, and the drenched and hatless brokers ran in and, taking a hasty drink, hurried back to the Stock Exchange to assist in the general confusion. Vice-President Wheelock returned shortly before 2 as happy as ever, and took his seat. A young man handed him a note, and whispered something in his ear. Then the Vice-President brought the gavel into use once more, and read the note of W. E. Connor, who asked that he might be added to the list of "dead ducks." A decided stir was occasioned when, a few minutes later, the Vice-President read the letter of E. D. Randolph & Co., regretting that they must suspend payments. "Randolph, that's

TOM SCOTT'S MAN,"

said a broker, excitedly, "My God, who's next?" "Hold up," cried some one near him, looking at the clock, which indicated 2½, "there's plenty of time for many more," and those around him thought so, too. Still there was the same unearthly yelling, the same stamping, and shoving, and smashing of hats, and what was strange, still in all the noise and bustle, the unruffled Vice-President, who read his newspaper with supreme satisfaction, as much at ease as though in a quiet parlor. Telegraph operators, tired and wearied, with note-books in hand, went into the thickest of the mob and quietly withdrew to their instruments. Messengers flew in and out and made themselves heard, and the persons in the gallery wondered when the curtain would drop. There was one more firm's name to be added to the list of unfortunates, and that was Jacob Little & Co. The announcement added little to the excitement. Every time the Vice-President arose, holding a piece of white paper in one hand and the gavel in the other, the brokers yelled, "There's another," and turned away as though unwilling to listen. What he had to read oftener was sales which he wished to make under the rule. At last the gong sounded. It was 3 o'clock, and all the stocks were still below the opening prices, as will be seen in another column. The brokers reluctantly went out. They were

FAGGED OUT

and said that it was the biggest tussel they had ever had. One hundred thousand less shares were sold than on the day previous.

A well-known and influential broker said: "The Government has come to the rescue of the fellows who have gone under. All of them, with the exception of Dick Schell, are truly loyal, and that's why the Government takes care of them. If the unfortunates were Democrats, or hostile to Mr. Grant, do you suppose any assistance would be rendered them from this source? Not a bit of it."

At the close, Harlem had fallen off under the pressure of heavy sales 30 per cent to 90; Lake Shore, 4 per cent to 83; Wabash, 6½ per cent to 38¾; Northwestern (common), 8¾ per cent to 40¾; Rock Island, 9 per cent to 88; St. Paul, 5 per cent to 30; Western Union, 11 per cent to 67; Pacific Mail, 7 per cent to 32¼; Union Pacific, 6½ per cent to 16; C., C. & I. C., 4 per cent to 19½c; Ohios, 5⅜ per cent to 26⅝; and New York Central, 4 per cent to 91.

THE GOLD-ROOM.

In the Gold-Room, where the transactions have exceeded two hundred millions in a single day, of late there has been a stagnation so great that the average sales have reached only from twenty-five to forty millions. Many brokers, indeed, have declared that gold speculation is permanently dead, except so far as it is kept alive by the actual requirements of commerce. But yesterday the excitement was at least a good simulation of that which prevailed in the Stock Exchange. The doors were opened precisely at 10 o'clock, and 300 brokers poured into the dreary, ill-kept room. No time was lost. The little iron-fenced fountain in the sunken centre was instantly surrounded, and the bidding commenced. "Twelve and an eighth for five thousand" was the first distinguishable offer. Gold had closed the night before at 112¾, and this slight drop at the start stultified the general prophecy of a rise. The brokers yelled and shook their fists with rather more than the customary vim, but signs of apprehension were unmistakable. "There ain't nothing to hold onto" was one and a very good definition of the feeling among the operators. During the first half hour sales were made at 112⅛, and the half cent was got a little before 11.

At about that time the President read a note from George Opdyke & Co., denying the rumor of their failure. The brokers cheered lustily, and then returned to their pandemonium around the fountain.

FISK & HATCH'S FAILURE ANNOUNCED.

When the President's gavel dropped again their tongues did not stop wagging. Rap, rap, rap, went the resounding wooden hammer.

"I want you all to understand," said the President when partial quietude had been gained, "that I don't call you to order without meaning it. Hold your tongues!"

The brokers laughed a little at this, and then grew soberly expectant as the President held up a note and prepared to read it:

"Owing to the widespread want of confidence caused by the failure of well-known firms," read the President, "and to advances made by us to railroad companies, upon which we cannot immediately realize, we are unable to meet the heavy demands upon us, and are compelled to announce our suspension."

The brokers breathlessly awaited the reading of the name signed to the note. The perfect silence was in striking contrast to the previous uproar. After a pause, the President read on:

"Although we have no unsettled business with your Board, we take the opportunity of thus announcing the facts."

Again the brokers, and with more impatience awaited the name.

"Yours respectfully," concluded the reader, "Fisk & Hatch."

A prolonged whistle from somebody was the first audible reception of the startling news, and it was exactly expressive of the general astonishment. The announcement of failures had been expected, but not of a firm which had been above the taint of unsoundness.

LOOKING FOR POINTS.

Nearly half of the brokers rushed from the room, anxious to secure some "points" upon which to base their further operations. Those who remained instantly renewed the howling around the fountain, and gold rose at once to 113⅛. At half-past 11, when the crowd had somewhat augmented, the announcement of A. M. Kidder & Co.'s failure was made, and following it came the rumors of runs in progress on the Fourth National Bank, and the Union Trust Company. Thus the excitement in the Gold Room was maintained rather by news from outside, and by a reflection of the scenes in progress in the Stock Exchange, than by its own actual operations. From noon to 2 o'clock gold fluctuated between 112 and 112¾. Then there was a weakening, and, when the voices of the members were drowned by the gong at 3 o'clock, 111⅞ was the quotation. A few lingered until requested by the janitors to quit, but the day's excitement was altogether rather of the diminuendo order. The spectators' gallery had at no time been uncomfortably filled, its occupants having been mainly those who could not get into the more attractive show of the Stock Board.

Unpublished Letter of John Stuart Mill.

From the Boston Journal.

The following letter, written by Mr. Mill in 1869, in reply to one from Mrs. Hooker, of Hartford, complimenting the great English author on his book on the "Subjection of Women," is printed by Mrs. Hooker in a little work entitled "Womanhood," which is soon to appear from the publishing house of Lee & Shepard, of this city. The drift of Mrs. Hooker's letter will be seen from the reply of Mr. Mill:

AVIGNON, Sept. 13, 1869.

DEAR MADAM: I beg to acknowledge with many thanks your letter of Aug. 9.

You have perceived, what I should wish every one who reads my little book to know, that whatever there is in it which shows any unusual insight into nature or life, was learned from women,—from my wife, and subsequently, also, from her daughter.

What you so justly say respecting the infinitely closer relationship of a child to its mother than to its father, I have learned from the same source to regard as full of important consequences with respect to the future legal position of parents and children. This, however, is a portion of the truth for which the human mind will not, for some time, be sufficiently prepared to make its discussion useful.

But I do not perceive that this close relationship gives any ground for attributing a natural superiority in capacity of moral excellence to women over men. I believe moral excellence to be always the fruit of education and cultivation, and I see no reason to doubt that both sexes are equally capable of that description of cultivation. But the position of irresponsible power in which men have hitherto lived is, I need hardly say, most unfavorable to every kind of moral excellence. So far as women have been in possession of irresponsible power, they, too, have by no means escaped its baleful consequences.

With hearty congratulations on the progress of the cause of woman in both our countries, and in most other parts of the civilized world, I am, dear madam, yours very truly,

J. S. MILL.

Mrs. Beecher Hooker.

The Rev. Mr. Alger.

The Rev. Mr. Alger, of Boston, who will occupy the rostrum of the new Music Hall, in Chicago, during next month, has adopted the Quaker idea of the ministry. He has been pastor of the Music Hall Society in Boston, but on Sunday of last week he informed the congregation that, in his opinion, the present form of Sunday worship had outlived its usefulness, and that in future the preacher should become a teacher. He assumed that the Sabbath is no more sacred than any other day, and he could see no impropriety in using it for the instruction and elevation of the people. He regarded the custom of building costly churches and restricting their use to Sunday services as a deplorable waste of money which, he thought, should be used for schools and other secular purposes. He also took ground against a settled ministry. He did not think it possible for one man to supply brains for a weekly discourse. He was for employing first-class ability, whether of clergymen or laymen, men or women, and thought that politicians, who are also statesmen, might be useful as religious instructors.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Mr. Ashton's Attempt to Add Another Story to the New Jail Defeated.

"Buffalo" Miller in the Role of Scammon's House-Agent.

He Is Actuated by the Purest Motives in Attempting to Rent the Marine Building.

Carter H. Harrison Knocks the Scheme on the Head with Some Plain Talk.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the Chair, and present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Galloway, Harris, Herting Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, and Singer.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

A communication from Judge Jameson, requesting that his court-room be properly ventilated, was read and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

A communication from the Physician of the Insane, notifying the Board of the bad condition of the roof of the asylum, was read and referred to the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Poor-House and Paupers.

A communication from the Brown Stone Company, recommending their stone, was placed on file.

A communication from the Warden of the Poor-House, suggesting the purchase of a certain amount of damaged corn for use on the Poor Farm, was referred to the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers.

A communication from the County Agent, making requisitions for supplies, was referred to the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers, with power to act.

A petition, asking for the relief of John Cameron, a workman who was seriously injured on the new County Jail, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service reported that they did not deem it advisable to add another story to the County Jail building. The report was concurred in—yeas, 7; nays, 5.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes recommended the payment of several small bills for advertising, &c., which was concurred in.

The same Committee recommended that a rebate of taxes on the property of the Second Presbyterian Church be allowed. Concurred in.

The Committee on Poor-House and Paupers reported on the bills for August, referred to them at the last meeting, and recommended their payment. Concurred in.

The Committee on Hospital also recommended the payment of bills in their department. Concurred in.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims recommended the payment of the claims referred to them for investigation. Concurred in.

The Committee on Public Service recommended the payment of the bills referred to them. Concurred in.

ADDITION TO THE NEW JAIL.

On motion of Commissioner Singer, the estimate of work done on the additional story of the Insane Asylum by Agnew & McDermott was allowed and ordered paid.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Commissioner Bogue offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk be, and he is hereby, instructed to strike off from the sales record for tax of 1872, Lots 14 to 22, in Block 7, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, and place the same on the error and abatement list; said lots belonging to the County."

THE RECORDER'S QUARTERS.

President Miller called Commissioner Bogue to the Chair, and moved that the proposition of J. Y. Scammon, offering to give the use of a portion of the Marine Bank Building to the county for a Recorder's office, at the rate of $5,000 per annum, be accepted.

Commissioner Singer read a communication offering the use of the first and second floors of the building Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin street, if the heating apparatus is dispensed with, at $4,000 per annum.

President Miller believed that the Scammon building would give better satisfaction to the Commissioners and the public. It was a corner building and would be well heated.

SAM WANTS ANOTHER STORY ON THE JAIL.

Commissioner Ashton offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Buildings be, and they are hereby, instructed to enter into a contract in accordance with bid made for the construction of the Recording Department of the Jail and Criminal Court building, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the architect; *provided*, that the same shall in no wise conflict or interfere with existing contracts, and shall be subject to all the terms and conditions of existing contracts relating to the construction of said Jail and Criminal Court building."

Commissioner Galloway said he was opposed to the passage of the resolution, and read a statement of the cost of constructing the additional story referred to, to show that the county would save money by renting offices for the Recorder until the Court-House would have its roof finished.

Commissioner Ashton could not see where the saving came in. The Jail building needed another story, and when it was finished it would be county property. The Recorder's office ought to be in the Jail building anyhow, as all the other county offices would be located there.

ANY BUILDING WOULD SUIT THEM.

Commissioners Clough favored the renting of a building, and waiting until the Court-House was far enough advanced to allow the Recorder to move his office into the basement. Immediate action was necessary, as the present quarters of the Recorder were very unhealthy.

Commissioner Crawford spoke against the resolution of Commissioner Ashton, because it would place the county in the hands of the contractors. He favored renting a building, and also favored the construction of another story on the Jail, because it would be needed. A building, however, ought to be rented immediately.

SAM WANTS TO AMEND.

Commissioner Ashton offered to amend his resolution so as to have the contract let at the price of the architect's estimate.

Commissioner Galloway moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—yeas, 10; nays, 5.

MILLER ON THE MARINE BANK.

President Miller offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to procure room in the Marine Bank Building for the use of the Recorder,—provided the vault-room, [illegible] expense construct sufficient $4,000 per annum for rent [illegible] but not to exceed offered to the Committee on Public [illegible] formerly"

HARRISON ON THE SCAMMON BUILDING.

Commissioner Harrison said he was not in favor of renting Scammon's building, because the vault-room was not sufficient. He thought the Board ought to have confidence enough in the Committee on Public Records to let them rent a building, without interference, that would answer the purpose for which it was wanted.

Commissioner Ashton thought Scammon's building totally unfit for a Recorder's office.

Commissioner Harrison said that over a dozen persons had come to him when it became known that the county wanted to rent a building. Their offers were much more reasonable than the one made by Scammon. He believes that the Recorder's office ought to be in a building by itself, and away from other buildings, and the county ought to own it. He was therefore in favor of renting a building until such an establishment could be constructed. It seemed to him that the delay was all in the interest of Scammon.

MILLER'S MOTIVES WERE ALWAYS PURE.

President Miller said he hadn't seen Scammon for over a year. His (Miller's) motives were always pure, and he hurled back the insinuation that he was working in the interest of the gilt-edged financier. He would withdraw his resolution.

THE INSULT ATONED.

Commissioner Crawford said that Commissioner Harrison's remarks about the Board and Scammon were not proper.

Commissioner Harrison said he would take them back. He did not say that any Commissioner was in league with Scammon. What he said was that the delay in securing quarters for the Recorder *appeared* to be in the interest of that distinguished journalist.

Commissioner Clough favored the postponement of the whole matter for one week, but no further, in order to give the Commissioner on Public Records time to investigate.

HE DON'T CARE FOR SCAMMON.

Commissioner Galloway said he cared nothing about Scammon. He didn't think he owned the Marine Building, though it was generally considered that he did. It was a pretty good building for the Recorder, however, and he was somewhat in favor of it.

SAM AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Commissioner Ashton took upon himself the trouble to say that he cared nothing for the newspapers, and about as much for Scammon. The latter's building was not suitable for the Recorder's office, and that was the reason why he was opposed to renting it.

A Commissioner having objected to the withdrawal of President Miller's resolution, it was put to a vote, with the following result: Yeas, 7; nays, 7. It was declared defeated.

On motion of Commissioner Ashton, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Public Service and Public Records, with instructions to report next Monday.

The Board then adjourned.

MAYOR MEDILL IN IRELAND.

A private letter from Mayor Medill, dated Sept. 7, from Cork, Ireland, gives a highly interesting account of his passage across the Atlantic, and describes the approach to the Irish coast and the surroundings of Cork. The following extracts are made:

"At 11 o'clock p. m. [Friday, Sept. 5], the revolving 'flash' lights of Cape Clear Light-House, on the south coast of Ireland, were first seen; wind abating. Saturday morning, up at 3 o'clock; coast of Ireland in full view. The intensely green verdure clothed the coast hills clear down to the water's edge. In spots the rocks were bare, but I was surprised at the emerald hue of the landscape, down to the very breakers. The coast hills around Cork Harbor are 300 to 600 feet high, but they all have a lovely lawn look. The dark green thorn hedges run over the hills and bluffs in every direction, subdividing the lands into little fields of one to ten acres. The wheat harvest had been cut, and the little stacks were thickly dotted over the fields, whose very stubble looked green. Cattle and sheep were pasturing everywhere. Hundreds of little white one-story cottages, or hovels, with straw-thatched roofs, showed how dense was the population, and how impecunious in a land so rich and beautiful.

"A little steam ferryboat came up to the ship's side and took off about half of the passengers, and then ran into Queenstown Landing, two or three miles distant. The harbor is magnificent, spacious, safe; the water deep, and all the shores, headlands, projections and bluffs, are carpeted in green, and studded with trees in clumps, rows, and single. The railroad winds along up the harbor from Queenstown to Cork, 12 miles by rail, 20 by water, amid scenery finer than that on the Hudson. The vegetation is as rank and luxuriant as that one sees in New Orleans, Mobile, or the Teche country.

"As I was saying several pages back, I hired a jaunting-car for a ride; W—— J—— mounted with me and away we went, the driver in front, with one horse. The city was soon seen; though possessing 87,000 inhabitants, it does not cover over 250 or 300 acres of land. It is located at the head of the harbor, or mouth of the little Lee River, between high bluffs, such as those which bound Pittsburgh. There are two broad, short streets—all the others are narrow and crooked. They are well-paved and clean. There are plenty of churches and convents, policemen, donkey-carts, and soldiers. Red-coats flit about in every direction. The people seemed in no hurry—doing nothing. Many old women sat about the steps, and a good many lusty, rugged men were standing around, smoking pipes not over an inch long, and troops of urchins in tatters were playing in alleys and spaces. But as a whole, the population were well-dressed, orderly, respectable, and decent-looking. But nobody seemed to have much of anything to do. The town is finished; not a new house is being built nor an old one repaired in all Cork. To the eye, it does not seem probable that a house has been erected for 100 years. There are a few rather fine granite buildings and a few handsome brick structures, but, with these exceptions, all Cork consists of stone and brick, covered on the exterior with cement or stucco, whitewashed. The houses are two or three stories on the better streets, and one story on the poorer ones; roofs all steep, and covered with slate or tile. I could not hear that a fire had ever broken out in this city. I can see little use for either engines or insurance.

"In an hour we had seen the outside of everything worth seeing in the city, and struck out into the country for Blarney Castle, 6 miles distant. The drive was a charming one all the way. It was up and over gently sloping hills, along little valleys,—a highly cultivated country,—trees in profusion on all the steep, rough, craggy ground, and long lanes and roads. Stone walls for miles and hawthorn hedges everywhere; roads in splendid condition; the scenery changing like a panorama at very little distance; no bare waste or worn-out land; every inch, not covered with crops or grass was adorned with trees of many varieties. I never saw anything before equal to it in quiet, rural beauty, but the dwellings of the inhabitants of this lovely land are huts and hovels with straw thatch-roofs—the exceptions being a few lordly castles miles apart.

"At last we came to Castle Blarney, an old frame building, fifty feet front and eighty feet high, standing upon the edge of a precipitous rock, and flanked by old walls and bastions. It was built about 400 years ago—in 1446. We all made our way by winding stairs to the top of the wall, and there stood, and looked over as beautiful a piece of pastoral scenery as I ever beheld—consisting of, and bounded by, rolling, waning, swelling hills, which looked as charming as New York Central Park. No landscape picture I ever saw, was so charming.

"On our return we took the road down the Lee River, a stream as clear as the Fox, and about half its size. The scenery, if anything was even finer than the hill-road by which we went out to the Castle.

"On Tuesday we start for the Lakes of Killarney, thence for Dublin, and after that as circumstances shall direct."

SEWERAGE.

Statement of Commissioner Carter About the Sewer Work in the South, West, and North Divisions.

The Joint Council Committee on Streets and Alleys was to have met yesterday afternoon, but failed to raise a quorum, and those who did get together sat around and talked on the question of the delay in building sewers.

Ald. Stout was at first in favor of his resolution, which was to have the Board of Public Works enforce the completion of the sewers by Dec. 1, or to forfeit the contracts. He was willing to modify it, however, to the extent of passing a resolution which would show the contractors that their bondsmen would be prosecuted. Ald. Powell wished to have the Board of Public Works take the matter into its own hands, and, unless the work was in good condition for completion on time, the Board should put on more men, and charge it to the contractor.

The proposition to forfeit the contracts immediately, unless there was evidence that they could be finished this fall, was hardly considered possible legally, and the proposition of Ald. Powell seemed most favorably regarded.

The statement was made that the contractor on the North Side could not get through in twelve months at his present rate.

MR. CARTER,

of the Board of Public Works, said, however, that the contract had only been awarded Sept. 1, and that the second gang of men had been ordered to be put on, and that they would be put on immediately. Mr. Carter also made a detailed statement of the state of forwardness of all the different contracts, and said that if the men knew that the contractors were obliged to finish by a certain time, they would make much trouble by strikes. Following, is the statement made by Mr. Carter:

IN THE SOUTH DIVISION.

contract No. 1 was let July 15 to Lyons & Scanlon for $19,167. The worst is mostly in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards; the worst will be completed this fall, one-half done now. Contract No. 2, let to S. Overocker, July 16 for $17,162, mostly in Sixth Ward; two-thirds completed now, and will be done this fall. Contract No. 3, most in Fourth and Sixth Wards, let Sept. 2, to Thomas McHugh, for $6,472, will be nearly all completed this fall.

IN THE NORTH DIVISION,

contract No. 1, mostly in Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, let July 18, to Pat Kelly, for $5,348.75, is completed. Contract No. 2, in Sixteenth Ward, let July 18, to M. McNichols, for $15,525, is three-fourths done, and will be wholly completed this fall. Contract No. 3, in Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Ward, let Sept. 1, to B. Lanyon, for $25,577, is now one-half done, and will be finished this fall.

IN THE WEST DIVISION

the prospect is not so encouraging. Contract No. 1, in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, let Aug. 13, to R. J. Hughes, for $29,180, is one-third completed, and will have two-thirds done this fall. There had been considerable trouble with this contractor, and his bondsmen had now taken hold of the work. Several Aldermen said that the work would not be half finished unless more men were put on, and Mr. Carter stated that another gang was to be put at work immediately. Contract No. 2, in the Ninth and Thirteenth Wards, let July 18, to James Kincaid, for $27,795, is one-half finished, and will be completed this fall. Contract No. 3, in the Seventh and Eighth Wards, let July 16, to John Duffy, for $13,776, is nearly completed. Contract No. 4, in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, let Sept. 5, to C. P. Kidd, for $4,845, will be one-half completed this year. One gang is now at work, and another has been ordered. Contract No. 5, in the Thirteenth Ward, let Sept. 3, to M. Mula[illegible], for $18,683, will be two-thirds finished this fall. Sept. [illegible] No. 6, in the Ninth and Twelfth Wards, let [illegible] fall, for $27,143, will be done this fall.

Ald. Moore said that [illegible] This man had two large contracts [illegible] doubted this, [illegible]ing enough men.

MR. CARTER EXPLAINED

that the Board always tried to let the contracts at the lowest figures where they knew the contractor was a good one, and so, in this instance, one man had been awarded two contracts. Contract No. 7, in Seventh and Eighth Wards, let Sept. 1 to Ed McGrath for $15,560, one-half will be done this fall. Ald. Cullerton was very incredulous as to such an amount being completed. The Seventh Ward was the worst one in the city in point of drainage, smells, etc., and it had been pitched into by the press, the Board of Health, the Council, and the public, yet this little contractor named McGrath was hardly doing anything. Mr. Carter assured the Committee that the work should be hastened as much as possible.

IT WAS AGREED

by those members of the Committee present to recommend that no action be taken on the resolution of Ald. Stout until the next Council meeting.

Notice.

The California Restaurant, Nos. 144 and 146 Michigan avenue (opposite the Exposition), under the management of Mr. Laurie, without regard to the very strong pressure brought to bear to increase prices of regular meals, from 6 to 9:30 a. m., 11:30 to 3 p. m., and 5 to 7:30 p. m., will continue throughout the entire Exposition to furnish full meals at 25 cents. Special arrangements have also been made to accommodate clubs, private parties, and individuals with meals to order at all times. It will be well to remember the number, as this is the only place you will find these extraordinary low prices. Seats over 1,000 at one time.

The Place to Invest.

In these days of inquiry as to how one can best use his money, we venture to suggest the extreme safety and profit of buying well-located real estate. In this connection, we call attention to the card of William P. Thayer on the first page. Mr. Thayer's property is located at North Evanston, right in the centre of the village, and parties looking for a good investment or a pleasant place for a home, will be well repaid for calling at his office, No. 144 LaSalle street, and going with him, free of expense, to see the property.

To Savings Depositors.

B. F. Blanchard, No. 153 LaSalle street, offers all savings bank depositors an opportunity to turn their balances into good cheap lots,—the best security. See advertisement in another column on first page.

Ready to Pay.

The Security Savings Bank, in Reaper Block, Nos. 93 and 95 Clark street, is ready to pay all deposits on demand. No notice required. By order of the Board of Directors. Orrin E. Moore, President.

A Huge Scheme.

The fourth gift-concert of the Public Library of Kentucky comes off Dec. 3. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes, the largest being $250,000. For full particulars see big advertisement in THE TRIBUNE of next Saturday.

THE COURTS.

Mechanic's Lien Against the Chicago & St. Louis Elevator.

Action for Damages Against the City.

Suits Against Stockholders in the Commercial Insurance Company.

Martin E. Andrus and Julia L., his wife, complained of —— Secor and L. R. Carswell as follows: On Oct. 10, 1871, Andrus purchased of Secor a leasehold interest in the following premises: Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Block 1, of G. W. Gerrish's Subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 14, and the buildings thereon, as a family residence and homestead, the lease to expire in June, 1877. Complainant and family are occupying the same now, and are entitled to a homestead exemption of $1,500. Sept. 9, 1872, Andrus executed to Carswell a mortgage on said premises of $2,550, evidenced by twelve notes, eleven for $50 each, due monthly, and one for $2,000, due one year after date, with interest at 10 per cent after maturity. The eleven $50 notes are paid. The only consideration was a debt of $1,518 due to said Carswell. After computing interest on this sum, and deducting the amount paid, there is justly due only $1,002.34, so that the remainder of the $2,000 note is without consideration, and is, in fact, usurious. Carswell refuses to account, and, about the time the note was due, assigned it to a James W. Storey, a money-lender, to defraud complainant and prevent him setting up the want of consideration. Storey claims to hold it for value, and without notice, and as such Assignee, and by the power of sale in the mortgage, has advertised the premises for sale on the 23d of September, to-day. Complainant insists that the assignment is colorable only, and that Carswell has notice of the want of equity, and is confederating with Secor. Andrus did not in the mortgage, nor did his wife, release the homestead rights, and he alleges the premises are only worth about $1,500. They are, therefore, entitled to hold the premises free from the mortgage. Andrus professes, however, to be ready to pay whatever sum may be found due, and asks an account and injunction against the sale.

LIEN AGAINST CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS ELEVATOR.

A petition for a mechanics' lien was filed in the Superior Court, yesterday, by George H. Wood against R. M. Hough, O. S. Hough, Robert Bayard, and George W. Smith. Petitioner agreed by a verbal contract to do certain mason work in taking down piers, removing stone from certain piles, and build other piers, and various other work as he should be ordered by the defendants on the building erected on Lots 3, 4, and 5, Block 1, in south fractional Section 29, 39, 14, known as the Chicago and St. Louis Elevator. The work was to be done in the best manner and paid for as it was completed, but no specific price was made. Defendants being in haste, complainant agreed to work on Sundays and at night, though at an extra rate. The work complainant insists is worth $10,361.85, on which there has been paid $6,990, still leaving due $3,371.85, for which amount he asks a lien, that being the only way he can protect himself from loss.

SUIT AGAINST A DEFUNCT INSURANCE COMPANY.

John S. Gould and William R. Gould filed a bill against the Sangamon Insurance Company of Springfield, and Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, Isaac A. Hawley, J. D. Low, Pascal P. Enos, Shelby M. Cullom, Newton M. Bateman, Charles W. Matheny, Asa Eastman, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, George P. Bowen, John A. Chesnut, J. C. Henkle, Adam Johnson, J. M. Morse, E. B. Hawley, Isaac Keys, J. H. Adams, James Brown, Gideon Tripp, S. H. Melvin, George N. Block, Edward R. Thayer, Isaac B. Curran, U. Wohlgemuth, William M. Sprueger, Z. A. Enos, Benjamin A. Watson, Henry C. Meyers, B. T. Hills, Isaac Watts, and James Miller. Complainants held a policy in said Sangamon Insurance Company, and suffered a loss thereon by the fire of October, 1871. They afterwards recovered a judgment for $2,594.89 and costs, on which execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. Previously to the fire, the Company had reinsured its risks and retired from business, but, as complainants allege, without their knowledge, consent, or waiver of their rights. Complainants allege that the above named defendants have unpaid stock in the Company; that many claims have been settled at less than 100 cents on the dollar, but if said stock was paid in full it would be abundantly sufficient to satisfy all debts in full. Complainants ask for a discovery, and that defendants may be prohibited from disposing of their stock or assets.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Anna Newman commenced an action of trespass against the City of Chicago, laying her damages at $5,000. The declaration sets out that plaintiff was, on the night of July 24, 1873, about 9 o'clock, walking on the south side of Twelfth street, near Canal, on the sidewalk, which was then undergoing repairs. Not seeing the condition of the walk, she stumbled and fell, hurting her right arm, side, and leg, and, as she alleges, was obliged to pay $1,000 to be healed.

PETITIONS TO RESTORE DECREES OF FORECLOSURE.

George P. Kingsley, as Administrator of the estate of Nathan H. Stockwell, deceased, filed a petition against William A. Shepard, Charles S. S. Grouney, Abraham Shepard, and Thomas Webb, to restore a decree. The petition sets out that a decree for foreclosure of a mortgage made by William A. Shepard, on the N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 5, 37, 13, was entered of record on the 10th day of June, 1867, for the sum of $4,408.40, which was destroyed by the fire of 1871.

The same complainant also filed a like petition against William A. Shepard, William C. Rice, Calvin Jenks, Nathaniel J. Brown, and Thomas Webb. The premises mortgaged were E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 7, 37, 13, on which there was due $2,650.25, the record of which was also destroyed in October, 1871.

SUITS AGAINST STOCKHOLDERS IN THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the Commercial Insurance Company, commenced against the following stockholders of the Company: Edson Keith, David Ballentine, Augustus Bauer, Elbridge G. Keith, George E. Stanton, Osborn R. Keith, George H. Sidwell, John W. Culton, and Harold Sprague, Rockwood W. Hosmer, Charles J. Haines, and Thomas H. Seymour, Hutchinson & Luff are complainants' solicitors.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of Farnsworth, Brown & Co., an order was entered allowing the Assignee to compromise the claim against Wheeler at 50 cents on the dollar.

An order was entered in the case of Morgan L. Curtis, dismissing the case, unless objections are filed by Monday next, all the creditors who have proved their debts having consented.

George W. Campbell was elected Assignee in the estate of Gustav A. Loennicker.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Fredericka Otto complains of William Kramer of a plea of trespass, asking damages to the amount of $2,000.

Joanna Trainor, as Administratrix of John Trainor, deceased, commenced an action for $5,000 damages against Benjamin V. Page and William Sprague (Page & Sprague).

Henry C. Moore and Lawrence E. Brown commenced an action in debt against G. G. Farmer, the debt being $2,027.88, and damages asked $2,000.

Monroe B. Bryant and John H. Bentley filed a praecipe against James M. Stryker for $2,000 damages.

A bill to foreclose a mortgage was filed by Richard McCaffrey in the United States Circuit Court against Henry Duensing and his wife, Elias Greenebaum, and Gerhard Foreman. The premises on the south 30 feet of Lot 4, in Block 17, of Johnston, Roberts & Storrs Addition, mortgaged for $3,000.

In the case of Custer against Kimball, for the alleged wrongful taking of a piano, the arguments of counsel length[illegible] the entire day. The jury were at their verdict [illegible] with instructions to seal

Judge Wallace was [illegible] tax matters again.

Several larceny cases were tried in [illegible] Court, but nothing of public interest.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Peter McGraw was found with a stolen horse in his possession, and yesterday held by Banyon to the Criminal Court in $500 bail.

Thomas Shine broke into a barn on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. He will shine $50 worth at Bridewell.

John Roe can't paddle his own canoe, and was yesterday declared a vagrant, and sent to the House of Correction.

Mary Conley stole $25 from James Killfeather, and Justice Scully yesterday held her in $300 bail to appear at the Criminal Court.

Justice Scully yesterday held a namesake of his in $800 bail, to appear Sept. 26, at the Criminal Court, to answer the charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for the repairs and changes in the West Madison Street Police Station to Davis Bros. for $5,000.

A special meeting the Lady Directors of the Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

On and after Oct. 1 the office of the Recorder of Deeds will open at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and will close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without any noon intermission.

A German class will be organized to-night at the Christian Union Rooms, No. 114 East Madison street, open to all. Names will also be received for the French class under Mme. Doden.

J. H. Knowlton was the fond possessor of a watch-chain and $4 in money. John Devan ascertained this fact, and, coveteous thoughts filling his breast, he purloined Knowlton's wealth. These facts being detailed to Banyon, he yesterday held Devan to the Criminal Court in $400 bail.

Frank and Charles Tullis and Fred Lish were examined before Justice Haines, yesterday, for stealing two baskets of champagne from a car at the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railway. The case was continued until to-day.

The alarm from Box 353, at 10 o'clock yesterday, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a barn in the rear of Nos. 161 and 163 West Twelfth street. The loss on the barn was $25; insured in the Globe, of Chicago. The rear end of No. 161, the house of John Duble, was damaged to the extent of $25.

In answer to a correspondent we state that "the sun crossed the line" yesterday at 5h 45m p. m., Chicago time; which was the instant when the autumn quarter commenced, according to astronomical reckoning. In ordinary parlance, the 1st of September is spoken of as the first day of autumn.

Dennis Hanlon, who lives at the corner of Thirty-first and Clark streets, was assaulted by three men, near his home, at 7 o'clock Sunday night, and, but for the timely arrival of Officer Kibb, might have been robbed and injured. The officer arrested one of the party, who gave the name of James Ferris.

The citizens of Chicago are requested not to be disturbed by the financial crisis, or the hurry of the Exposition, but to find time to attend to the meeting of the incipient Philosophical Society at 8 o'clock this evening, at the Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington streets. Col. A. N. Waterman will address the meeting.

Bids for the grading of the double track on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, between Summit and Wilmington, were received yesterday, and the contracts will be awarded at once, the material, such as steel rails and ties having already been purchased. It is expected to have this new improvement completed before the 1st of December next.

A citizen of the Eleventh Ward writes to state that there will be a citizens' meeting at No. 223 West Randolph street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The property-owners are requested to attend, and are cautioned not to elect any more "scallawags," but to elect men that will work for the interest of the ward instead of filling their own pockets.

The General Ticket Agents' Convention was in session again yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, at the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The delegates were occupied all day with the consideration of the new passenger tariffs. In the evening they visited Hooley's Theatre. It will take them all day to-day, and probably part of to-morrow, to finish the balance on hand.

F. McGuire is a builder who resides at No. 133 Michigan avenue, and it is alleged that he does not pay his employes. Several of them went to him Monday and demanded their pay, and he refused to give it. Thereupon Morris Nolan, John Casey, John O'Brien, Michael Connel, John Lyon and James O'Brien set to and tore down the walls of a house being constructed by McGuire. Banyon held them all to bail in the sum of $300, to answer the charge of riot.

One "Auntie Hall," housekeeper for Jennie Clayton, and one of the witnesses against Capt. Lull, stated to Mayor Bond yesterday that Lull had come in by the back-door several times, to catch a thief named Bill Tracy, whom he suspected of being there. He told her to let him know if Tracy came there. That was all she knew about it. Officer Swanson, another of Sheridan's supposed witnesses, said that he didn't know anything about it, and didn't see why he should have been called.

The "Mission" which is now being given at the Church of the Annunciation, will be brought to a close this evening. At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley will administer the sacrament of confirmation to about 500 children. Since the mission opened, a few weeks ago, thirty-three converts have embraced the faith (from which, in a moment of forgetfulness, they wandered away), thanks to the untiring exertions of the Rev. Father Damen, whose eloquent preaching edified all who had the good fortune to hear him.

Corporation Counsel Tuley states that he has not received the deeds conveying the old Post-Office site from the United States to the City, nor any other deeds in connection with the transfer. In the deeds and abstracts given Mr. Tuley for examination there was nothing to show the title in the United States. The title was only brought down to the owners, who conveyed it to the United States. The deeds so conveying it, and leaving the title in the United States, were in Washington, and have just been forwarded here to United States District Attorney Glover. As soon as Mr. Tuley can examine them and satisfy himself that the title is good, the deeds will be drawn up conveying the Post-Office site to the Board of Education, and the old Bridewell site to the United States.

A building in the course of erection on South Water street, near Clark, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a serious encounter between Frank Stamp and Julius Arned, bricklayers at work on the building. About 2 o'clock they became short of brick, and when the hod-carrier came upon the scaffold with a load the bricklayers engaged in a dispute as to which should have the hod-full. Insulting language followed the dispute, and finally Stamp threw a brick at Arned, which inflicted a severe wound upon the latter's head. Arned dropped on the scaffold in a senseless condition, while his assailant ran off. A police officer, however, came along soon after, and went in pursuit of the fugitive and caught him. He was taken to the Armory. Arned was removed to his home, No. 380 Noble street, where he was attended by a physician.

The Lady Supervisors of the Woman's Hospital of Illinois desire to express their grateful acknowledgments to the many ladies and gentlemen who, during the lunches recently given for the benefit of the hospital, so bountifully assisted them in services, supplies, and patronage. They wish especially to thank the following named persons: Mr. William F. Coolbaugh, for free use of room; Messrs. Thayer & Tobey, for use of furniture; Mr. Ira P. Bowen, for use of crockery; Mr. Jos. Stockton, for teaming; Mr. Merwin Church, for use of stove; Messrs. Swett & Crouch, for ice; Mr. Tanner, for exceedingly valuable services; and the Christian Union, for the use of chairs.

Peter Peterson is the last victim of the murderous management of the stone-hoisting apparatus at the new County Jail. He was not simply hurt, but was killed. There has not been a large building erected in Chicago since the fire which has been attended by as many accidents as this one. There must be something wrong; somebody buys rope of a cheap quality, or incompetent employes manage the derricks. This accident is only the seventh that has attended the construction of the building. The law appertaining to actions for damages resulting from criminal negligence is commended to the sufferers. Yesterday Peter Peterson was at work under a derrick at the jail, when a chain broke, a stone fell, and Peter Peterson's body was buried beneath it. He was almost instantly killed. The body was removed to his late home, No. 133 Thompson street. The Coroner was notified.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Big Show-House Rapidly Progressing Towards Completion—An Immense Collection of Goods for Exhibition Already in the Building—The Opening to Occur Thursday Evening.

The big show-house is progressing rapidly towards that consummation which its inceptors, managers and people of the city have so long looked forward to. The idea of last March is the reality of to-day, and a reality which far surpasses the most ardent anticipations of the most imaginative of its originators. The army of workmen who have thundered among the building's network of arches for weeks past have left the field to be occupied by the vanguard of the army of exhibitors. The building, to all intents and purposes, stands to-day complete. Of course, there is much that can be done by painter and calciminer to beautify walls and wood-work; but while the presence of

THESE FINISHING TOUCHES

may meet with appreciation by those, who, in the future will become accustomed to the palace's appearance, still the building as it now stands, a noble structure, the largest of its kind ever built in the New World, needs no setting off to enhance its one pre-eminent quality, grandeur. This is the only word, which fully does justice to the Exposition Building's appearance. View it from any stand-point, it is symmetrically and beautifully grand. With a mighty lake on one hand, and a mighty city on the other, it stands, in the middle of the "burnt district," a fit monument to the invincible energy and enterprise of the citizens of the Western metropolis. The scene inside the building at present baffles description. The place is one vast packing-house, or rather unpacking-house, on the floors of which are being poured the wealth of Western, Eastern, and Southern American industry. To attempt anything like a hint at classification of the goods already unpacked and placed in position is impossible.

A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION

[illegible] high-toned[illegible] grave-yards filled with the hundreds of tons in the [illegible], weighing some [illegible] that the foundation and flooring [illegible] constructed with ample regard to solid[illegible], conclusively [illegible] of all kinds, horticultural specimens, naturalizing are wax, specimens of wool carpet, wire-work, [illegible] water fountains, terra-cotta work, fire-extinguishers, and a too-numerous-to-mention lot of other articles at present incongruously mixed but very shortly to be arranged by the law-and-order-party of the Exposition in proper classes. The handsome bronze fountain in the middle of the building is a fit centre-piece for the structure, but is hardly well set off by the miserable chandelier which hangs above it, and which, it is hoped, is, like the flag on the centre dome, only a make-shift for the present. Judging from

THE NUMBER OF GASOLIERS

in different parts of the building, light will be lavishly showered upon the exhibited goods in all parts of the building. The coup d'oeil on entering at the main porch will be very striking. A very handsome confectionery stand, resplendent with gold and rich tinting, the playing fountain, and a thirty-foot high soda dispenser, a brilliantly sparkling gasolier hanging half way between the fountain's basin and the top of the dome, just 160 feet overhead, will lend this part of the building an air of enchantment. It will impress the visitor favorably at once, and prove a welcome sight for the eye to rest upon when wearied with gazing at the multitude of things, useful and ornamental, which will be ready for display on Thursday morning next.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

of the Exposition was held yesterday afternoon, but nothing was done of any consequence. The building from now until opening-day will present a busy scene, and every atom of space will be required for the proper carrying on of the work of unpacking and arranging goods. To insure this, the managers have determined to allow nobody inside the building after to-day save exhibitors or their employes. The utmost exertions are being made to secure the comfort of visitors. Supt. Washburn yesterday notified the managers that he had made arrangements by which parties who had engaged hacks could have them wait in attendance, and be summoned by telegraph as soon as required, which system will effectually do away with any crowding and shouting on the part of importunate hackmen. Everything that money could procure or brain devise to insure the success of the Exposition and the comfort of the visitors [illegible] done by the managers; the exhibitors have come forward nobly; and now, the only thing to be seen is, whether the outside world will do its duty—a thing which, in view of past experience, Chicago can not for a moment doubt.

The Brilliant Base Burner,

seems to be taking the lead this year. The anti-clinker grate, reversible flue, and double bottom in the new stove makes it all that can be desired.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The day opened in financial circles with comparatively little excitement, and the situation was strangely in contrast with that of last week. The Gold Exchange opened at 10 o'clock as usual. President Morris called the Board to order, and it was unanimously resolved that the room should be kept open for the arranging of loans and the settlement of Friday's and Saturday's business through the Clearing-House, and that any member offering to buy or sell gold in the Exchange or on the street should be expelled. The best of feeling prevailed. It was also resolved that the price of gold be fixed at 113 for settlement between members of the Clearing-House Association; and the currency rate for gold was fixed at 7 per cent per annum.

There was a moderate run on the Seaman's Savings Bank, at the corner of Wall and Pearl streets. The Trustees held a meeting, and resolved to pay all sums under $100, but on larger sums to demand the thirty days' notice granted in their charter. This action is in accordance with an agreement made among the savings bank managers last evening. Some few of the banks can delay payment for ninety days, and all for thirty and on to sixty. Thus it will be seen that no savings bank in a sound condition can be broken during the present excitement. There was also a run on some of the uptown savings banks, who adopted the same course as the Seaman's, while others were paying out sums larger than $100.

The banks of discount were all open. Some were certifying checks "good through the Clearing-House" and others paying in greenbacks.

There was, of course, no regular business in either stocks or gold, and brokers were doing nothing beyond trying to effect the settlement of old transactions. The bankers who have not suspended were transacting no business beyond paying such depositors as called for their money. Those engaged in foreign exchange were entirely idle, as the closing of the Gold Room has stopped business in exchange on London and the Continent.

On the street there were only a few irregular dealings in stocks for cash. New York Central sold at 92½@95; Rock Island at 90; Wabash at 47, and Western Union at 65@70.

The gold brokers to-day cleared all the business of Friday and Saturday through the Gold Exchange Bank by united action,—which, under the circumstances, was certainly a great feat. Every man settled promptly by certified checks, and the Gold Room is now perfectly clear of all unfinished business. This is important in view of the situation, and will greatly facilitate matters when the Room is again opened for business. Gold clearings, $92,000,000.

There is no price for money, and very little is said about it.

This afternoon $100,000 of 1881 bonds sold at 115 cash, and the brokers had orders for 5-20s at prices above the Government standard.

The Clearing-House to-day issued about five million loan certificates in settlement of balances. This was a great assistance to the banks.

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch and Mr. Pitt Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., arrived from Europe yesterday, and learned for the first time of the suspension of their United States firm. The disbursements for the United States Navy Department have not been transferred from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. to Henry Clews & Co.

At 2:15 p. m. the following prices were offered for stocks: Harlem, cash, 110; Lake Shore, cash, 83; Northwestern, cash, 42; Ohio & Mississippi, cash, 28; Union Pacific, cash, 20.

Customs receipts to-day, $362,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $65,000. Total amount of bonds bought at the sub-Treasury to-day, $3,339,150.14.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—11 a. m.—Flour 29@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 8d@12s 9d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 7d; white, 12s 10@13s 1d; club, 13s 3d@13s 4d. Corn, 32s 9d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—Evening—Cotton—Steady; middling upland, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet; red Western wheat, 12s 6d@12s 8d. Flour, 29s@30s. Corn, 32s 9d. Cheese, 60s 6d. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d. Short ribs, 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 22—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; account, 92¼. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 95¾; do of '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 93¾; Erie, 60⅞. Tallow, 43s 3d@43s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.—5-20s of '62, 96⅜.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Rentes, 57f 17½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—CATTLE—Fresh offerings 4,560, making 9,190 for the week, against 10,050 for last week. The quality is fair generally, and the market extremely dull at a decline of about ¼c from last week. Natives ranged at 9@12½c; Texans, 6½@8½c. Sales include 9 cars Cherokee cattle, av 750 lbs, at 3⅞c; 6 cars Texans, 5½ cwt, at 7⅛c; 3 cars, 6 cwt, at 7⅛c; 5 cars, 6½ cwt, at 8½c; 15 cars fat Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, at 11@12¼c; 12 cars, 8½ cwt, at 11@12½c; 7 cars, 7½ cwt, at 11c; 10 cars Illinois steers, 6½ cwt, at 10½@10¾c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, at 11@11¾c; 8 cars, 7 cwt, at 11@12¼c; 8 cars, 7½ cwt, at 10½@12¼c; and 1 car Kentucky heifers, 5¼ cwt, at 9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, 10,000, making 29,470 for the week, against 31,150 for last week. Sheep steady at 4½@6⅛c. Lambs dull and weak at 5⅛@7⅛c; sales include 2 cars Canada sheep, av 103 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, av 127 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, av 104 lbs, at 5⅞c; 2 cars of Ohio sheep, av 82 lbs, at 5c; 1 car, av 93 lbs, at 4⅛c; 1 car, av 90 lbs, at 5c; 1 car State sheep, av 87¼ lbs, at 5⅛c; 2 cars Canada lambs, av 70 lbs, at 6⅛c; 1 car, av 68 lbs, at 5⅛c; 1 car, av 70 lbs, at 6⅛c; 3 cars, av 71 lbs, at 7c; 1 car, av 74 lbs, at 7⅛c.

SWINE—Fresh arrivals, 11,740 hogs, making 35,490 for the week, against 33,240 for last week. Live hogs were quoted at 5¼@5⅜c; dressed in demand at 6⅛@7⅛c. There was a decided improvement in business at the Cotton and Produce Exchanges to-day, and the general impression seemed to be that the breakers had been passed, and that no further danger was to be apprehended. The prospect is considered cheering.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The financial troubles reduced the volume of trade to-day, and agents were uniformly quiet. Jobbing branches were less active also, and the Hebrew holiday checked sales. The market for cotton goods is generally steady; Indian-Orchard brown cottons are reduced ½c. Some makes of Everett and Tremont cotton-flannels advanced 1c. Prints, shawls, and worsted dress fabrics are less active.

Philadelphia Live-Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—CATTLE—Beef cattle dull; sales 3,000 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $6.75@7.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.00; common, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales 12,000 head at $4.00@6.00.

HOGS—Unchanged; sales 7,000 head at $7.25.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.—Petroleum—Crude, nominal at 11c; refined, nominally at 16c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—COTTON—In limited request; middling uplands, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Are quiet. The monetary panic has had a depressing effect on the market for breadstuffs generally, and free sales could not be made even at decidedly lower prices. The difficulty in selling exchange has driven shippers out of the market, and the home trade will not purchase any more than is absolutely necessary to supply pressing wants. Flour 10@15c lower. Receipts 20,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.40@6.00; common to good extras, $6.50@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.25; St. Louis, $6.70@10.75. Rye flour scarce and firmer at $4.75@5.90. Cornmeal quiet and firm. Wheat irregular and unchanged. Receipts, 508,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.42½@1.45; No. 2 Chicago, $1.44@1.45; do Milwaukee, $1.47@1.50; cargoes, $1.50; car-lots, $1.47@1.49; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.49; winter red Western, $1.60@1.62. Rye, barley, and malt nominally unchanged. In corn there is little doing; prices lower; receipts, 215,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63@64c; high mixed and yellow, 65@67c; white, 65@66c. Oats heavy and declining; receipts, 23,000 bu; mixed Western, 50@52c; white, 52@54c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES AND PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Lower at 40@41c.

Total stock of grain in store to-day: Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 2,345,000 bu; oats, 491,000 bu; rye, 44,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; malt, 200,000 bu; peas, 4,000.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; extra prime, $14.87½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer; old Western steam, 8⅞@9-16c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 18@26c.

CHEESE—Quiet and firm at 12½@13c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour $7.00@8.50. W[illegible] $6.75@7.25; winter do, [illegible]; amber, $1.64@1.68. [illegible] western red, $1.55. [illegible] mixed 66c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice white, $1.80; good to prime red, $1.60@1.70; Ohio and Indiana, $1.40@[illegible]. Corn nominal; mixed Western, 61c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 44@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye [illegible], but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—[illegible] and easy; pork, $17.50@18.00. Bulk shoulders, 8⅛@8½c. Shoulders, 9⅛@9½c; clear rib, 11c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; Western, 20@26c.

COFFEE—Quiet and nominal.

WHISKY—Unsettled [illegible] 97½@98½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 22—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Rye quiet; Western, 46c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Corn meal firmer at $2.70. Corn dull and lower, at [illegible]@68c. Oats scarce and firm, at 48@50c in store.

HAY—Mixed at $17.00@20.00.

BRAN—Active at $16.00@16.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain market dull and inactive; all kinds of grain are nominally lower.

PETROLEUM—Active and firm; standard white in car lots, 14c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—BAGGING—Firm at 14@15c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $16.00@16.50. Bacon in light demand; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10@10½c; clear, 10½c, packed; bulk, shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9½c, loose. Lard firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour held firm at $7.00@7.15. Wheat nominal; No. 3 red winter, $1.33. Corn firm at 55@56c. Rye firm at 80@85c. Oats steady at 35@44c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; closing steadier than at the opening. Mess pork, $16.00. Lard firm; steam held at 8½c; sales of kettle at 8⅞c. Bulk meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib, 9½@9¾c; clear, 9⅞@10c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, nothing done. Wheat flat and lower; millers would not buy except at a heavy decline and in small lots. No. 3 red fall sold at $1.35, inspected; No. 2 do at $1.45. Corn in some speculative demand, and round lots sold early at 41@41½c, cash; 41@42c for October; car lots on track, 42@42½c. Oats dull; car lots of No. 2, 34c asked, 33½c bid. Barley—Very little done.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $16.25@16.50. Bacon lower; small lots of shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾@10c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.20@4.55.

CATTLE—In good demand, but only low grades offered; choice wintered Texans sold at $5.00.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.55; No. 1, $1.47; amber, $1.35. Corn steady at 48c. Oats, 38c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.13½; No. 2, $1.10½ cash or seller September; $1.11 for October. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28c. Corn dull and nominal. Rye dull and a shade lower. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.20.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 13c; Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 148,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 309,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; Wabash, $1.50; amber Michigan, $1.42, spot and September; $1.43 for October; No. 1 red, $1.46; No. 2 do, $1.40, spot; $1.41½ for October; $1.45 for November; No. 1 spring, $1.24. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; high mixed, 49½c, spot; 50½c for September; 50@50½c for October; 52@52½c for November. Oats dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 35,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $7.00@7.75; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn quiet; white, 73c; yellow, 75c. Oats firmer, at 48@50c.

BRAN—Quiet, at 87½c.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $24.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No demand; mess nominal, at $17.00; dry salt shoulders scarce, at 9c. Bacon—No demand; nominal, 9¾, 10, and 10½c; hams, 14@15c. Lard dull; tierce, 8½c; keg, 10@10½c.

WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 96c; Cincinnati, $1.00.

Cotton market unsettled and prices irregular and lower; sales 550; strict ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14½@16⅛c; low middlings to good middlings, 17¼@19c; receipts, 3,621; no exports; stock, 11,636.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Sept. 22.

Steam-barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Steam-barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Harmon, Houghton, sundries.
Prop J. Bertschy, Green Bay, pig-iron.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr J. H. Stevens, Grand Haven, tan-bark.
Scow M. H. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.
Schr Beloit, Alaska, wood.
Steam-barge Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Katie Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Little Georgy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Kate L. Bruce, Grand River, lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand River, lumber.
Steam-barge C. B. James, Saginaw, lumber.
Steam-barge E. T. Judd, Saginaw, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Lowell, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, salt.

CLEARED........Sept. 22.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, 40 kegs beer.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joe, 20 brls salt.
Schr Georgy, Sheboygan, 700 bu corn, 120 pkgs fruit, and 9 pkgs liquor.
Prop DePere, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr B. F. Gardner, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 kegs beer, 4 brls whisky, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 70 tons pig iron, 5 brls liquor, 3 casks wine, and sundries.
Schr Ada Medora, Kingston, 19,263 bu wheat.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 350 sacks oats, 50 bags corn, 100 bags feed.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 24,903 bu corn, 997 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Lowell, Ogdensburgh and intermediate points, 200 brls flour and sundries.

Lake Freights

were quiet. Rates to Buffalo were quoted at 12c and 13c for corn and wheat, and 13½c for wheat by steam. Kingston rates were nominal at 22c for wheat. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Kate Darley, barley at 12c; prop Jay Gould, wheat at 13½c, and oats on private terms; prop Vanderbilt, wheat at 13c, and prop Fountain City, corn through. To Erie—Schr Mocking Bird, barley at 11½c. To Cleveland—Schr Bahama, barley at 11c. To Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn through. Total, 7; capacity equal to 58,000 bu wheat, 50,000 bu corn, and 92,000 bu barley.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 22.—No arrivals by river. The canal boats Leviathan and J. Bouchard, from Chicago, loaded with lumber for Peru, passed out of the canal, and dropped to destination. There is no river news from below. There is 8 feet 5 inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock No. 15.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—ARRIVED—Deer Park, Morris, 6,900 bu corn; Wave, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 84 yds stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 85 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 79 yds stone; Martin Hogan, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Ellie O'Connell, Sag, 89 yds stone; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 48 tons ice; Sligo, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; Excelsior, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Frederick, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; A. Woolson, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Drill, East Morris, 145 tons coal; Cayuga, Lockport, 6,050 bu corn; Montauk, Seneca, 5,150 bu corn, 200 brls flour; Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 6,100 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 590 bu corn; Gold Hunter, Seneca, 5,950 bu corn; prop Storm, LaSalle, 4,500 bu corn; Banner, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Hercules, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Augusta, Lockport, 89 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, 87 yds stone, and lime; Chas. Steel, Willow Springs, 90 yds stone; prop Wasp, Summit, 85 yds stone; Brilliant, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Kanebec, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Clarion, Morris, 5,300 bu corn.

CLEARED—Oak Leaf, Lemont; Eclipse, Lemont; Augusta, Lemont; Admiral, Lemont; Mary Orely, Lemont; prop Wasp, Summit; F. L. Sherman, Sag; Sligo, Willow Springs; Andrew Jackson, 16 tons coal, 123 brls salt, 1,500 lbs mdse, LaSalle; 40 brls salt, Joliet. Friendship, Henry, 8,750 feet lumber, 37 m lath. Col. Taylor, Lockport, 82,169 feet lumber, 6,350 m lath. Prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 55 m lumber, 3,750 m lath. Messenger, Wilmington, 83 m lumber, 10,[illegible] lath.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Evening.—ARRIVED—Novelty, LaSalle, 10,600 bu corn; Burr Oak, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn; Isabella, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 5,900 bu corn, 4,600 lbs seed; John Carter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Commerce, Ottawa, 83,474 ft lumber; Contest, Morris, 3,876 ft lumber, 5 brls whisky; Monarch, Lockport, 2,824 bu wheat, 3,000 lbs sundries.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

PROPELLER METEOR

For Account of Owners and Underwriters,

As she now lies at Clark's Dry-Dock, Detroit, together with her engines, boilers, anchors, chains, etc. This vessel was burned last June, has since been raised and is now afloat. She has two engines of 26½x28 inch cylinder, built by the Cuyahoga Steam Engine Works, of Cleveland. Her boilers are [illegible] feet, and apparently in good condition.

The undersigned will receive proposals from parties desiring to purchase the property at private sale until

OCT. 1, 1873,

And if [illegible] to the [illegible] that date the same will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Sale will take place at 11 o'clock a. m. on board [illegible] at Trowbridge & Wilcox's Dock, foot of Woodward-av., Detroit. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

SMITH & DAVIS,
44 and 46 Main-st., Buffalo.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,

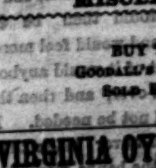
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is [illegible] Stockholders of the [illegible] Railroad Company will [illegible] the annual meeting of the [illegible] in the city of Rock Island at [illegible] Rock Island & St. Louis [illegible] 6th day of October next, at [illegible] R. R. C[illegible] of the Com[illegible] Tuesday, the

JOHN F. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY THE BEST.
GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VIRGINIA OYSTER COMPANY,

R. & W. CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, dealers in Cans, Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. Orders solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven and Horn Harbor Oysters a specialty.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Grand Musical Entertainments
BY
M'LLE BERTHA BROUSIL,
The Celebrated Bohemian Violinist,

Who will make her first appearance in Chicago in a Grand Concert, at the magnificent new MUSIC HALL, on

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
AND IN
GRAND MATINEE, Saturday, Sept. 27,

Assisted by Distinguished Artists, including

MRS. M. J. HILL,
AND
J. QUINCY HOYT, JR.,

The Eminent Organist, Pianist, and Composer, of New York, who will introduce the celebrated Orchestral Organ.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR............J. Q. HOYT, Jr.
ACCOMPANIST............J. M. CURDY.

Evening Concert will commence at 8 p. m. Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m. Doors open one hour in advance. Also, Box Office open, for sale of tickets, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, from 9 to 12. Tickets of admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

Monday, Sept. 22. GREAT SUCCESS of Bartley Campbell's graphic picture of Life at the Sea Side,

PERIL; Or Love at Long Branch!

Every Evening and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Nightly received with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
In rehearsal—MAN AND WIFE.
In preparation—Bartley Campbell's latest—HEARTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Second and last week of America's Dramatic Queen, the gifted and legitimate artist,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS

Supported by the talented Young Tragedian, MR. J. C. McCOLLOM, commencing Monday, 22d, first time in Chicago, the grand historical spectacular drama,

AMY ROBSART!

The exclusive property of Mrs. Bowers.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the Sensational and Pictorial Sketch of
LIFE ON THE FRONTIER,
In which every member of the Company will appear. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for "The Funny Mokes in a Fog."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHTS of the Beautiful Drama,

FRENCHWOMEN.

Thursday—Production of the new American Play,

IMMOLATION.

GLOBE THEATRE.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—Tuesday, Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, last three performances of

A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.

Thursday, THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. Friday, BENEFIT OF BETTY RIGL.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.
Entire Change of Programme this Week. First time of the Burlesque entitled the

THIEVES OF BAGDAD.

Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MARTINE'S
DANCING ACADEMIES.
SOUTH SIDE—155 Indiana-av.,
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.,
ARE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

This new and elegant Hall can be had for Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls, and first-class Entertainments. It is convenient of access, admirably lighted, and the acoustic properties are perfect. Seating capacity 1,800. Seats movable and numbered. For terms, etc., apply at Room 8, in Building.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!
FROM
WEBSTER'S,
241 West Madison-st.

Andrea,
Ceres,
Lisette,
Angot,
Torriani,
Montpentsier,

POMPONS AIGRETTES, MONTURES &c.

EDUCATIONAL.

Family and Day School,
NEW YORK CITY.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL.
MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL.
673 WABASH-AV.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. The duties of the School will be resumed Sept. 15.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. H. R. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinnis, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. H. Seeley, Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MISS SULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Constipation, Asthma, [illegible], Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly [illegible] of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing [illegible] and Testimonials from Medical [illegible] by all druggists [illegible] VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, [illegible] WHITNEY BROS., General [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. For sale [illegible]

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail....$12.00 | Sunday............$2.50
Tri-Weekly....... 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Frenchwomen."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Amy Robsart."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Corner Wabash avenue and Harrison street. "Thieves of Bagdad."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Tale of Enchantment."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, September 23, 1873.

The late Gen. McCook has been succeeded by Oscar Whitney as Secretary of Dakota.

After months of opposition, the Council granted the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad the right of way over certain streets into this city.

Dennis J. Sweenie was nominated last evening by Acting-Mayor Bond as First Assistant Fire-Marshal. The nomination was referred, as usual, to the Police and Fire Committee.

Gen. Garibaldi, who has had a hand in every foreign war of any consequence for the last generation, has offered his services to the Republic of Spain. President Castelar has declined them on the ground that his help is not needed.

Jonathan Merriam, a well-known and wealthy farmer of Tazewell County, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in the Eighth Congressional District of this State, in place of Col. John T. Harper.

The Canada Southern Railroad Company have been obliged to cancel all their contracts and discharge many of their employes, being crippled by the complications in the affairs of Daniel Drew, who is a heavy stockholder.

Alicante is protected from the threatened bombardment of the Spanish insurgents by the intervention of the British fleet. The British Admiral, sustained by all the foreign Consuls, demands also that all hostilities cease for four days.

There was a two or three hours' sharp debate in the Council last night on the Court-House plans. Several ballots were taken, which were as fruitless as the discussion. They stood: For Tilley, 17; Gay, 12; Matz, 6. Twenty-one votes are needed by the successful competitor. The subject will come up again on Wednesday evening.

Chief Justice Cockburn is very zealous in this Tichborne business. A day or two ago he put a quietus upon the appeals of the claimant to the public for funds, and yesterday he fined the editor of the Cheltenham *Gazette* $750 for a criticism on the conduct of the trial, and accompanied the fine with a threat of imprisonment for any repetition of such free speech.

Sir Hugh Allan was cross-examined yesterday by the Royal Whitewashers, as they are now styled, in Ottawa. He stubbornly persisted in denying all knowledge of McMullen's operations, and affirmed that "no American had any interest in Canada Pacific." The Governor-General has issued a proclamation convening Parliament on the 23d of October, when, it is expected, the report of the Royal Commission will be presented.

It has already been remarked that the failure of the Union Trust Company of New York was due to mismanagement and the defalcation of its Cashier, and was no symptom of public financial weakness. The dispatches this morning remove any surprise that such inefficiency and dishonesty should have existed. It appears that only one of the Trustees of the Company kept any funds on deposit there, and that only two or three of them owned any of its stock.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and very weak, especially on cash lots, in consequence of the scarcity of money. Mess pork declined $1.00 per brl, to $15.00, with moderate sales. Lard was inactive, and a shade easier, at 8c per lb for winter rendered. Meats were quiet at 7⅜@7½c for shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs, 8⅝c for short clear, and 9@11c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and easier at 92c. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 12c for corn to Buffalo, and 22c for wheat to Kingston. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active, and 3@4c lower, closing at $1.05 seller the month, and $1.08 seller October. Corn was less active, and 2@2½c lower, closing at 37½c cash, and 40½c seller October. Oats were dull and ¾@1c lower, closing at 28c cash, 29⅛@29½c seller October. Rye was dull and 2½c lower, at 63c. Barley was more active and declined 10c, closing firmer at $1.20 for No. 2, and 98@99c for No. 3. Beef cattle were entirely lifeless, and prices were entirely nominal at $5.00@6.10 for fair to choice, and $2.00@4.75 for common to medium grades. Hogs were flat at a decline of 15@30c per 100 lbs, the ruling figures paid being $4.20@4.70.

Auguste Nelaton, the eminent surgeon, whose death was announced by telegraph yesterday morning, was born June 17, 1807, received his degree of Doctor at Paris, in December, 1836, and shortly afterwards became surgeon to the hospitals in that city and a member of the Faculty of Medicine. In 1851, he became Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University, and in 1856 was admitted to the Academy of Medicine, in the section of Chirurgical Pathology. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1848, promoted to the rank of Officer in 1858, and to that of Commander in 1863. He was the regular physician to Louis Napoleon, and not long since, it will be remembered, performed an operation upon him. In 1867, he was made a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and in 1868 was created Senator by Imperial decree. He was the author of several standard works in his profession, among them: "Recherches sur l'Affection Tuberculeuse des Os" (1837); "Traite des Tumeurs de la Mamelle" (1839); "Elements de Pathologie Chirurgicale" (1844); "Parallele des Divers Modes Operatoires dans le Traitement de la Cataracte" (1850); "De l'Influence de la Position dans les Maladies Chirurgicales" (1851), &c. Both as a professor and practitioner, he has left behind him an enduring reputation.

The foreign mails also bring the announcement of the death of Lord Annaly, who died in Ireland recently in his 84th year. He was a son of the celebrated Luke White, who sat in the Irish Parliament and so bitterly opposed the Union act. Lord Annaly was one of the "Three Colonels" who played a very active part in Irish politics in the Liberal interest during the agitation for Catholic emancipation.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The flurry that followed the collapse of Jay Cooke is over. The financial pulse of New York yesterday was calm and regular. There were no runs upon the savings banks or any other institutions of deposit, no failures, and no panics even among the gutter brokers. Owing to the prompt alliance of the banks for mutual assistance; the determination of the savings banks to forestall any run by requiring legal notice of withdrawal from depositors; the closing of the Stock Exchange, which shut down the hatches on the most unruly of the panic-breeders; the action of the Treasury, and a gradual recognition of the fact that the general prosperity precluded any general distress—owing to all these, public confidence has recovered itself.

Only $3,500,000 of bonds were offered yesterday in New York to the Government, which stood ready to buy an unlimited quantity. Secretary Richardson announces that he will continue to buy them as long as they are offered; but, as almost his only customers are the savings banks, it is not likely that his purchases will continue long.

There were two failures in Pittsburgh yesterday and a flutter in Cleveland. Philadelphia seems to be slower than New York in recovering itself, but elsewhere throughout the country the squall has spent its force. There was no undue excitement in this city yesterday. None of the savings banks were besieged by their depositors, and there was no suggestion of trouble in commercial circles. The bank Presidents of Chicago met last night and determined that they would support each other as the New York banks are doing, but none of them will have need of help.

Secretary Richardson reports that almost all the appeals for help during the late stress came from New York. There were few from Philadelphia and fewer still from Washington. The country behind was unmoved. The West and South needed no help, and asked for none.

The action of Secretary Richardson and the President in regard to reissuing the so-called greenback reserves has been misunderstood. Much credit has been given the President for his firmness in refusing to allow the reissue, and it has been fondly believed that he had at last repented of the heresy that he had the right to do so. He takes the trouble in the dispatches this morning to undeceive the public. He authorizes the statement that he is convinced of the legality of the past course of the Government in drawing upon the legal-tender reserves. The action urged upon him by the New York speculators, with whom he held such dignified conclave last Sunday, was that the reserve should be transferred from the Treasury to the banks. This he refused, because such a transfer was illegal; not because the reissuance of legal-tenders was beyond his authority.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON AND COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

The announcement that the Government had emphatically refused to issue what is called the "$44,000,000 reserve" of greenbacks, in obedience to the appeals of Cornelius Vanderbilt and other speculators, would have been more gratifying had it not been followed yesterday by an explicit reaffirmation by the President of the right of the Treasury to issue these reserves when it deems it advisable to do so. This ill-timed declaration on the part of the President makes it interesting to ask what could be done with the $44,000,000, if it were issued? And how could it have relieved the late financial distress?

I. Suppose the Government had commenced discounting business paper, where would it have commenced? Most likely with Commodore Vanderbilt and the tribe of stock-speculators. But how could the Government justify discrimination of this kind, and how could it protect the money which the people have paid in taxes on such securities as the kite-flyers could offer? If the Government is going into the discounting business, why is Commodore Vanderbilt entitled to preference over Capt. Corrigan, or Mr. Jay Gould over Mr. Wilkins Micawber? If the Government should undertake to distribute the public funds for the general good, there would be but one fair and equitable plan, viz, to distribute it *pro rata* among the entire population. The sum of $44,000,000, with the present population, would give us all about $1 apiece. Would this method be calculated to relieve the situation?

II. If general distribution were not adopted, the money would probably be loaned to the banks. Then the question arises, What banks? What superior claims would the Park or Fourth National Bank of New York have over A. C. & O. F. Badger, or the Franklin Bank in Chicago? If there is to be discrimination, the latter are far more in need of aid than the former. But, suppose the money were divided up among a certain number of favored banking institutions, how could it operate to relieve the financial embarrassment of the time? Every bank that received $100,000 would stow the money away in its vaults, and keep it there. The bank would then be $100,000 stronger than before, and would feel more comfortable, but not a cent of it would anybody else get until the panic was over, and then the Government money would not be needed. In this way the money would never reach those who need it; or, if it did, the banks would be worse off than they are now, for they would be carrying a still larger load of liabilities and of inconvertible securities.

III. During this panic there has been no complaint that there is not money enough in the country to transact its legitimate business. There is just as much money now as there was a week ago or a month ago. The only difference is that people are holding it too tightly instead of allowing it to circulate and perform its proper and legitimate office. If $44,000,000 more were thrown in, those who happened to get it would hold it as tightly as the remaining $650,000,000, until confidence were restored.

IV. If $44,000,000 currency were thrown upon the country, and found its way to those who need it most at this time, it would reach the hands of the operators in moonshine railroads and the dealers in fancy stocks. The only effect upon the commercial interests of the country would be to enable debtors to discharge their obligations with 10 per cent less value than they had agreed to pay. The sum of $44,000,000 would be just about 10 per cent increase of the existing currency, and therefore equivalent to 10 per cent decrease of its value. The producers, merchants, manufacturers, and legitimate business men can afford to see all the kite-flyers and all the unproductive railroads in the country go to pot; they cannot afford to have existing contracts and values disturbed to the extent of 10 per cent.

There were two men in the Sunday conference in New York who have injured themselves before the country,—Reverdy Johnson and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Johnson is an eminent constitutional lawyer, and his advice to the President can only be accounted for on the assumption that he lost his wits in the excitement of the times. That a man of his reputation should clearly see the unlawfulness of the proposed issue and then advise the President to make it, is incomprehensible. The position is one that can command the respect of neither side. Mr. Vanderbilt's proposition was simply impertinent. On Saturday he either could not or would not pay the Union Trust Company a call loan of $1,750,000, which he had borrowed to enable one of his railroads to pay an unearned dividend, though Mr. Augustus Schell, an intimate personal friend, begged him to do this simple act of justice as the only means of saving the bank. The next day he had the cheek to offer an advance of $10,000,000 to the banks if the Government would put up $25,000,000. It was a mere brag. Vanderbilt and his whole crowd could not have raised $10,000,000 of currency in such a crisis with all the railroad securities they own. Vanderbilt's proposition amounted to this: "If you [the Government] will advance the money to pay 75 per cent of our stock losses, we will pay the other 25 per cent ourselves."

THE WALL STREET "YAHOOS."

The spectacle presented upon the New York Stock Exchange, on Friday and Saturday last, must have been of a character to sadden the angels above and gladden the angels below—if they take any interest in our affairs. The scene at the Tower of Babel may have been a lively one, when the brick-masons, and hod-carriers, and stone-cutters suddenly commenced jabbering in Syriac, Chaldaic, Hebrew, and other languages, and their employers jabbered and cursed in other tongues. It is probable that if the inmates of a lunatic asylum were all let loose at one time, into one apartment, that the room would not be a very desirable place to do business in. It is also very certain that if all the animals of a menagerie were huddled together in a large cage and vigorously stirred up they would make a very lively time of it. But the Tower of Babel, the Bedlamites, and the menagerie combined could not have exceeded the New York Exchange in absurdity, noise, insanity, and infuriate jargon.

It is a cheering and ennobling spectacle: hundreds of men, presumably possessing intelligence and reason, gathered together into one room, rushing to and fro, screaming, yelling, gesticulating, knocking the hats of their neighbors over their eyes, cursing, laughing, shaking fists at each other, some bawling themselves hoarse, others muttering to themselves, and the entire assemblage, at regular intervals, shouting "Yahoo." Here, indeed, Darwin may may find new arguments, based upon conduct under excitement, to help prove his theory that man descended from the ape. African travelers have related very similar narratives of large multitudes of monkeys congregated together in the forests, screaming and chattering in the same idiotic manner, and uttering sounds very closely resembling "Yahoo"—the only difference being that the monkeys are to be credited with making less noise and having a more definite object in view than their distant and more highly-developed relatives.

The situation on the New York Exchange is not relieved of any of its absurdity, or any the less deserving of caricature, in contemplation of the reasons which transformed it into a Bedlam. The gamblers on the green cloth, when luck turns against them and they find themselves with empty pockets, quietly blow their brains out or accept the situation with philosophical composure. They do not tear wildly about or scream or yell "Yahoo," or call on honest people to advance money for their relief or even to sympathize with them. They quietly accept the inevitable, hoping for better luck next time, and exhibit at least the semblance of reason. The fate which overtook the New York Exchange gamblers was not, by any means, singular. They had stocked their hands with moonshine railroads, with humbugs and frauds, with air-blown schemes and transparent bubbles, and then commenced betting against the production of the country, its population and resources, against swamps and wildernesses, icebergs and cyclones, against the legitimate commerce of the country and its credit, against everything which was permanent and regulated by unchangeable laws, and the result was, of course, that the bubbles and balloons burst. Thereupon the whole country is distracted with the whoops and yells and "yahoos" of the idiots, who had bet in this manner; and, because a few outsiders who had been in partnership with the gamblers found their feet knocked out from under them, therefore good, honest people, who don't bet, get frightened lest they are going to lose their money also, and chaos sets in again.

It is now possible, since the Government has prudently refused to make good the losses of these gamblers, and since it has been shown that the legitimate and substantial interests of the country have not suffered, that we may have a resting spell from the noise of the Yahoos, and that honest men will be allowed the privilege of going about their business without being deafened with any more Bedlams broke loose. It can hardly be hoped, however, that this pleasant prospect will last forever. The Yahoos will rest for a time, but they will inevitably get broken again, and howl and yell and scream as they did the other day. When such a time comes, if some one would take the responsibility, after the Yahoos are all together, to lock the doors, seal the windows, and turn the water on the animals, he would earn the gratitude of the whole country.

THE LONDON PANIC OF 1866.

In 1866, there occurred a violent financial panic in London, which originated from the same general causes that produced the recent derangement in this country. To understand the history of that panic more clearly, it should be borne in mind that the Bank of England alone, of the London banks, is authorized to issue notes, and that, by the act of 1844, the aggregate issue of such notes (in 1866) was limited to £26,000,000, or about $130,000,000. The other currency is furnished by the country banks, and the banks of Ireland and Scotland. In 1866, the Bank of England held £13,000,000 sterling in gold. The legalized maximum issue of notes by the country banks in England was then about £7,000,000, making the total currency about £32,000,000.

The monetary business of London was of three kinds. 1. Banking: That is, when the bank receives the deposits of the public, and lends the same out, and does nothing else. As these deposits are on call, the money is loaned only on commercial bills, or other securities readily convertible into money,—a reserve of money being kept to meet current demands of depositors. Long loans, or speculative loans, are excluded from good banking. 2. The Discount business: If the discount-house deals with its own money only, it needs no reserve, it cannot suspend payment, and has no liabilities to the public. 3. Financial business: The undertaking of new enterprises. A company of this kind, trading with its own capital, needs no reserve. A company of this kind may also receive deposits on long time, and deal with them as with its own money. In 1866, these several classes of institutions, instead of confining themselves to their own lines of business, had engaged in all these kinds of operations. Discount and financial houses had sought and received deposits on call; and the banks had branched out into the larger interest-bearing securities of the other companies, invested their money in long loans, and in many instances on precarious or speculative stocks and bonds. In March, 1866, one of these concerns—the Joint-Stock Discount Company—failed. Though a purely discount concern, with no liabilities to the public, its failure was followed by a general decline in the value of shares in all the other financial companies of London. This decline in the value of the shares naturally produced a distrust in the minds of the creditors of the institutions as to their management, and thus began the demand for deposits. This demand first attacked the great house of Overend, Gurney & Co. This firm had over £2,000,000 loaned upon long time; the value of its shares fell in the market to such an extent that the customers took an alarm, and a run for deposits was made. It applied for aid to the Bank of England, and, failing to receive it, the doors were closed. That house had held as high as £18,000,000 of deposits, and when it closed its liabilities were equal to $90,000,000. The run was then extended to other institutions. The English Joint-Stock Bank had a portion of its funds with Overend, Gurney & Co., and, of course, had to close its doors. All the other banks and financial houses in London were now assailed. There was a general rush for deposits, and there was no currency with which to pay them, and no currency into which the banks could convert their securities. Consols could not be sold, the Bank of England refusing to loan their notes upon Government stock. The most solvent banks were unable to meet the demands upon them for the want of cash. The assets were confessedly adequate, but these assets were inconvertible.

The aggregate bank-note circulation of the Kingdom hardly exceeded the amount of deposits in the London & Westminster Bank and the Union Bank. The Bank of England, when appealed to for notes in exchange for securities, refused to part with them. That bank itself had not enough notes and coin to meet a run upon it by its own depositors. In fact, had the other banks withdrawn their reserve balances, they could have forced it to suspend. The aggregate deposits were £400,000,000, and the aggregate of currency in the Kingdom was £40,000,000. How to pay the larger sum with the smaller, was the perplexing problem, and yet the mobs of impatient depositors were roaring in the streets because it was not done. On Friday, May 12, the panic was at its height. At 1 o'clock, the papers announced that the Bank act had been suspended; the crowds at once began to disperse, and the run slackened. The announcement was premature, because it was not until midnight of that day that the Government suspended the act. This suspension of the act was an authority to the Bank of England to increase its issue of notes beyond the usual gold reserve. The official announcement had the effect of quieting the market, and when business closed on Saturday it was assumed that the panic was over. The Bank of England, when thus allowed to increase its issue, is by law required to charge 10 per cent on all loans it makes, and divide the profit with the Government. But the Bank of England refused to increase its issues, lest they should be returned immediately for foreign exchange, or something that people could pay debts with in other countries. The other banks which had been drained of their currency by the partial runs of Friday and Saturday found themselves unable to meet the ordinary demands of depositors; the alarm took a fresh start, and in three days the panic was renewed and raged more fiercely than ever. The inability of the banks to pay their depositors produced several commercial failures. The Bank of London, a solvent institution, after paying out 50 per cent of its deposits in cash, closed its doors. The Consolidated Bank thought to rescue the Bank of London, but it became involved, and, unable to meet the run, was forced to suspend. Three other banks, after vain struggles, also went down. The stoppage of these banks locked up about $90,000,000 of deposits, all of which was thereby withdrawn from the business of the commercial houses to which it belonged. All the means of the suspended establishments were by law transferred to the Bank of England, without any immediate obligation to pay the depositors. There was no other place to apply for relief than to the Bank of England, and that bank peremptorily refused to enlarge the amount of its note issues. This bank, therefore, had practically a monopoly of all the banking business in London, and maintained it for a long time. The banks that did not fail were unable for a long time, and then only gradually, to resume their business. The great bulk of the business thus transferred by the force of necessity to the Bank of England remained with that institution, which was able to demand 10 per cent on all its loans as late as November following.

The reader will discover many points of resemblance between this London panic of 1866 and that now experienced in New York. The explosion of one large concern, which had entangled itself in a worthless railroad, was followed by the bursting of all the railroad and other "fancy" bubbles which had been kept floating by borrowed money. The sudden wiping out, as by a sponge, of all the marginal interest of the street in all these stocks, called for a sale of the securities by the banks, in order to enable them to meet their deposits. The want of an adequate supply of currency into which to convert these securities (and no supply would be adequate in such a time) has produced a stringency that has terrified, though not really imperiled, commercial security. So far, the destruction has been confined to the gamblers in stocks—the dealers in confidence. A few days more of patience, forbearance, and endurance will probably rescue the country from a panic as disastrous as was that of London in 1866.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The bubble which exploded in Wall street on Thursday was first inflated in the early part of the war, when a pamphlet was written to prove "A National Debt a National Blessing," and it was deemed a patriotic duty to inculcate the doctrine. Naturally, that which was deemed good for the nation was esteemed beneficial for corporations and individuals; and the aggregate national, State, municipal, and business indebtedness of the country to-day is fearfully alarming. But of all forms of credit, that upon which the business of Wall street is built is the most ruinous and inexcusable. There is no apology for it; and the sooner it is buried beneath the ruins of every firm and every individual engaged in it the better. . . . The country is not prosperous because it has borrowed thousands of millions of dollars of future generations, and has mortgaged itself beyond redemption for payment; while its public lands have been seized by speculators, and taxes have been piled mountain high by political spendthrifts.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—In spite of the vast productive powers of the country, you see around you little else but debt—debt—debt. Debt individual, but mostly debt corporate. . . . There is no help for it now. The arguments presented by defaulting railroad companies and suspending bankers contain a sort of logic which the dullest mind can comprehend. Chronic gambling will never pay. Paper is not money, however handsomely it may be ornamented. A redundant currency, even if it were of gold and silver, is never a blessing, but always a curse.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—The real cause is to be found in the paper money of the country, the unredeemed inflated currency, with its uncertain value. So long as the business of the country is conducted on other than a specie basis, so long will the mania for unlimited speculation continue, and so long will financial crashes be of frequent occurrence.—*Hartford (Ct.) Courant.*

—One thing would seem to be evident, however, and that is, that the inelasticity of our present banking system is a certain source of financial disturbance.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.*

—Our national and non-exportable currency would be a sufficient safeguard even in a tenfold greater danger.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—We do not dispute that an inflated currency and the artificial prices springing from it has stimulated the speculative spirit whose overstrain has precipitated this convulsion. We have always insisted that this was the inevitable influence of depreciated and inconvertible paper money, and have repeatedly urged it as a reason why the country should escape from the unhealthy condition as speedily as possible. But the Government is not responsible for the existence of the currency we now find here. It was one of the penalties of the war.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

—Whatever may be the after-consequences of this sudden and, on many accounts, distressing calamity, we trust that one of them will be to convince those who have money to invest that there is such a thing as anticipating the development of our national resources.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—We do not say that it would be a good thing to have this panic extend so far that it would drive these imaginary securities out of existence and bring the railroad interest down to a sound basis, for such a result could only be accomplished by an immense amount of individual suffering, though we must admit there are strong reasons for thinking that, in the end, it would be a blessing to the community at large. As it is, we are always subject to just such panics, and they will result in misfortune and distress to innocent persons until the system is placed on such a foundation that speculation itself will have little to do with intrinsic values.—*Boston Globe.*

—The work of building railroads is being conducted with little regard to sound financial principles. The truth will probably be found that the Credit Mobilier disease prevails extensively outside as well as inside of Congressional halls. *Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

—In the face of the exposure of the Credit Mobilier rascality, the managers of the Northern Pacific Railroad had not the effrontery to ask for money aid from the last Congress. The bubble had burst, but the cruel business was continued of floating these bonds, by imposing on the credulity of the public, by every device known to the *Montague Tiggs* of finance. Up to the day of the crash, those "desiring a safe and profitable investment" were advised by Jay Cooke & Co., to sell out their Government bonds and buy Northern Pacific bonds. . . . We are reaching the end of a wild era of speculation, and we are reaching it, perhaps of necessity, through individual suffering and sorrow.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.*

—Some of those connected with the Northern Pacific Company are reported to have alleged that Congress may be asked to extend the Nation credit to the bonds of the Company, as the Government did to the bonds of the Union and Central Pacific. This scheme we can hardly believe to be seriously contemplated, but, if so, we shall expect Congress to promptly repudiate. The country has had, and is having, enough of that sort of subsidy business.—*Detroit Post.*

—What the convulsion will do and what it ought to do is to arrest something of the frenzy of speculation which has been running so wild. . . . This railroad movement has been largely artificial. The pressure has been carried too high. The bubble has been inflated beyond all reason. The capacity of the country in this direction has been overstrained, and now comes the collapse, carrying with it the fall of many strong houses, and consequences which cannot yet be estimated.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

—We are not over-sanguine of the immediate future. Labor has grown restless under its load. Debts are multiplying with fearful rapidity. The future is bartered to prop up the present. Gains are less than expenditures. Weak minds, deceived by appearances, may call this prosperity. They are to find soon the truth of the expression, "The simple pass on and are punished."—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The reckless and vicious policy pursued by our great railroad men has had more to do with the present crash than has the war and its results. Watered stock and dividends asked from the people upon such fictitious basis has compelled the farmers and laboring men of the country to organize, to bring matters down to a living and honest basis. The result is, that those men who are heaviest in railroad speculations and new projects are the first to go under. —*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—Were it not for the fact that the failure of such a firm as that of Jay Cooke & Co. will bring disaster upon the business of honest and industrious men, it might be regarded as a just visitation upon a set of Shylocks and money-changers, who toil not, neither do they spin, but live upon and draw away from the toiling millions the products of their labor. . . . . They are a bad set, take them all through, and it is no wonder they have come to grief, for justice is slow but sure. Men who grew to be millionaires out of the blood and taxes of the people during a war for the life of the country, may fatten and thrive for a time, but the to-morrow when they die will surely come.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—Jay Cooke & Co., more than any other firm in the country, stood as the representative of shoddydom—an unlucky outgrowth of the war. By the war, and with the connivance of Government officials, they acquired sudden wealth; and now this sudden wealth has as suddenly flown away.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*

—They will make capitalists cautious, and moonshine railway and other schemes of improvement requiring large outlays will be suspended or their abandonment forced. This will not be a calamity, as railway development in the West is far ahead of the legitimate requirements of that section, and it is time the brakes were put down.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Evening Telegraph.*

—Fewer reckless ventures will be made in consequence of this lesson, and men will be more disposed to live within their means.—*Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.*

—The crash is nevertheless another warning to keep to legitimate business, and not be led astray by greed for excessive gains, which almost always proves to be an *ignis fatuus*.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—It is certainly shameful that reputable firms and vast commercial interests should be so greatly at the mercy of a pack of stock-jobbing gamblers, whom it is no slander to call scoundrels.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—It would seem to be incredible that at such times there should be such exhibitions of furious excitement—that men under the fear of pecuniary losses should, with one accord, enact the part of frenzied maniacs. The danger to life from fire, from robbers, or from a bloody revolution would not produce such manifestations of desperation and despair as are shown in these struggles for money, to make it or to save it, in that great financial whirlpool which is known as the Stock Exchange.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

—A money stringency must follow this great panic. But with our tremendously-expanded currency, and with the Federal Treasury issuing new millions, a tight money market cannot long continue. It will be a little hard, for some weeks, for people to scrape up money to pay debts. But it seems almost impossible that there should be any great crisis, beyond those circles which deal in fancy railroad stocks, balloon enterprises, and paper speculations. Legitimate business ought not to suffer greatly, however badly the gamblers may be winged.—*Milwaukee News.*

—It is hardly possible that the worst is over yet, though New York dispatches confidently assert the crisis passed. The disposition of business circles will be in favor of retrenchment, of cautiousness, and of keeping close to shore, for fear of more financial breakers, for some time to come. Recovery will be slow, and it is not improbable that this caution may promote further stringency and bring more failures. It is not a good time to provoke alarm, but it is a good time for all debtors and creditors to keep their houses in order.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

CANADA'S CORRUPTION.

Cross-Examination of Sir Hugh Allan by the "Royal Whitewashers"—He Knows Very Little, and Is a Long Time Concealing the Fact—Parliament Summoned for the 23d of October—A Time of Refreshing Expected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—A long cross-examination followed Sir Hugh Allan's narrative, but elicited nothing of particular importance, but rather partook of an explanatory character. He stated during this examination that, in his letter of the 6th or 7th of August to the Americans, his reference to an agreement was

AN INADVERTANT STATEMENT.

He denied that he stated to McMullen that he had loaned $8,500 to Macdonald and Hincks; he denied that he had a conversation with Hincks to the effect that Hincks would prefer absolute payment to ultimate profit; he denied that Hincks applied to have his son provided with a situation on the Pacific Railway at any salary; denied ever giving money to Attorney-General Ouimet; he discounted a note of $4,000 for the *Minerve* newspaper, which they agreed to pay in advertising; denied that there was

AN INDEFINITE LOAN TO HINCKS;

never heard of a promise to loan Langevin $25,000. He declared the whole of the conversation referred to by McMullen as to his stopping his advances of money when between $150,000 to $200,000 had been paid, and his subsequent payment till $350,000 were advanced was impossible, as he was absent from the Province during the whole time. The witness continued: Never told the cashier he would stop payment unless the whole Government sanctioned payment; asserted that

NO AMERICAN HAD ANY INTEREST IN THE CANADA PACIFIC

Company, direct or indirect, and he never took stock in his own name as a cover for Americans. He could give no definite statement of the conversation held with Hincks, but gave it in general terms. He was induced by Hincks to undertake the control, but received no encouragement from any other member of the Government. He considered Sir John's telegram of July 26 as the basis of an arrangement to be made; he considered it difficult to say

WHAT CARTIER MEANT

by the words "On the same terms." Possibly he meant on the same terms and conditions as the amounts written by me at the foot of my letter of the 30th ult. The witness was recouping, and supposed Hincks meant he would pay him back. He was not aware that the Government exercised any influence in securing him the position of President of the Company. His motives for supplying money were various, but partly in his own interests and partly on account of the development of the country. He saw plainly that it was

TO HIS INTEREST TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT,

who were his friends. He did not know how the money was distributed; he did not believe that any of the money he advanced would be paid back; he had required that sums of money demanded by Cartier should be submitted to writing, so as to have some authority for what he was going to pay out, and to know what he was doing.

A CURIOUS COMMISSIONER.

In the course of the examination, a Commissioner put this question, "Well, you say you signed no agreement. Were you aware that any agreement that Sir George Cartier might sign would not hurt the Government?"

To which Allan answered: "I was aware of that."

Witness, when shown the letter of the 30th of July, on which were two handwritings professed not to know either, though it was signed at 12 o'clock on that day. After a few questions from Sir John, the witness was dismissed.

OTHER WITNESSES ON THE STAND.

The Hon. Abbot was called. His evidence, directed by questions from the Commissioners, was almost wholly confirmatory of Sir Hugh Allan's. Another witness in the person of Blumhart, was called, and testified that he knew not why he was called nor did he know anything of the matter concerning the investigation. He acknowledged helping the Ministerial candidates in three counties last year; but they were all defeated, because they did not have enough money.

The greater portion of this afternoon and evening was occupied with reading and correcting the depositions of

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

He made a slight change with reference to his previous statements that McMullen did not show him letters on the occasion when he called upon the witness.

He corrected this by saying:

He did not show me papers so that I could read them. He held up a paper and said, do you know that handwriting, and I recognized Sir Hugh Allan's handwriting.

The witness was discharged without further examination, and the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

It is thought

THE INQUIRY WILL SOON TERMINATE,

as few of the witnesses are supposed to have had any close connection with the chief parties to the charges. The recent revelations have had a perplexing effect upon Ministerial supporters, and the using of funds to carry elections cannot be admitted as the plea so successfully maintained in the House of Commons. One thing appears very certain—that Parliament will be called upon to institute another and searching inquiry into the disposal of the large sums disbursed by Macdonald, Langevin, Cartier, and other members of the Government and the House, to ascertain to what extent the independence of the present House has been vitiated by

THE ORGANIZED CORRUPTION OF GOVERNMENT

leaders. It is also now considered evident that the inferior members of the Government were kept in secret of the doings of their leaders.

Now that there is a prospect of the conclusion of the labors of the Commission, speculation is rife as to what course will be adopted. It is probable that

THE ROYAL WHITEWASHERS

will submit evidence to the House, and that the Government, relying upon carrying its adoption, will have Parliament summoned at once. The Opposition will take exceptions to this disposition, and move the construction of another Parliamentary Committee, which will be a direct expression of want of confidence in Government. How such may result, remains to be seen; but with the prevailing belief of guilt here and outside in Great Britain and the United States, the result can scarcely be doubted.

LATER.

The Governor-General has issued his proclamation convening Parliament on the 23d of October ensuing for the general dispatch of business.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—Two more Pacific scandal indignation meetings are announced—one at West Elgin, and the other at Magorn.

THE INDIANS.

An Insignificant Scout, and Its Inconsiderable Consequences.

FORT LARAMIE, Wy., Sept. 22.—Capt. Egan, of Company K, and Lieut. Allison, with Company E of the Second Cavalry, returning from Fort Fetterman, struck an Indian trail on the Horseshoe on the 19th inst., and followed it nearly 70 miles. On the morning of the 20th, they ran into an Indian camp, on the North Laramie, and captured nine ponies and recaptured twelve head of cattle belonging to settlers on the Sabile. They also captured two guns, 100 Henry cartridges, nine saddles, fifty pair of moccasins, jerked-meat, etc. The Indians escaped into the hills, though only three of them were mounted. The cavalry had orders not to fire unless fired upon; not a shot was fired. It was supposed that the Indians cut the telegraph line between here and Fort Fetterman yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Creely's Back-Pay—How Hungry Creditors are Clamoring for It—And What Congress Will Do About the Grab on Reassembling—Successors to Harper and McCook.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—It is reported that the parties who allege that they were beaten out of several thousand dollars by John V. Creely, a member of the last Congress, from Philadelphia, who disappeared about a year ago, and has not since been heard from, intend to make an effort to remunerate themselves by obtaining in some way or other the salary and back pay which are due Mr. Creely, as a member of Congress. His salary for a number of months after he absconded, as well as back-pay for the entire Congress, are said to be standing to his credit on the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and, should the parties alluded to be successful in their object, it is not at all likely that any surplus over the amount due them will be left to Creely, because there are other debtors and interested parties who will eagerly endeavor to get the remainder.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE BACK-PAY STEAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The probabilities are that Congress will take hold of the back-pay question immediately upon assembling, and pass a law restoring the $5,000 a year and mileage arrangement, with perhaps a nominal allowance for postage in lieu of the franking privilege. A prominent Senator, who has examined the matter thoroughly, and obtained an accurate idea of the public sentiment towards the back-payites, expresses the conviction that nothing short of a repeal of the law passed by the last Congress will be accepted by the new members, who will number about 100. Added to them will be the support of all who have returned their back-pay, and all who have felt the pressure of the public sentiment on the question, such as Butler, of Massachusetts. It is even predicted that an attempt will be made to lower the compensation to $4,000 per annum, or establish a per diem rate for the time a member is actually engaged in legislation. There will be many advocates of the latter provision. The back pay already gone will be considered a dead issue, except that members of the next Congress who received back pay will feel pressed to return it as a sort of apology to their constituents. There will doubtless be an effort made by the disgruntled to restore the President's salary to the old standard, but it is not believed that it will be successful.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

In response to circulars addressed to them by the Department of Justice, the Clerks of 1,400 of the 2,449 counties of the Union have forwarded to Washington the statistics of crime, nativities, and terms of sentence relating to prisoners in their respective jails on the 1st of January, 1873. The Wardens of all the Penitentiaries, excepting those of Alabama, Arkansas, Oregon, and Tennessee have responded similarly. From these an entirely new thing in criminal statistics will be prepared by the Department.

The

FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS

have been made: William P. Thompson, of Idaho, Register of Land Office, Boise City, Idaho; Oscar Whitney, Secretary of the Territory of Dakota, vice Gen. B. Sperry, of Wisconsin, Agent for the Indians of Fort Berthold Agency; Jonathan Merriam, Collector of the Internal Revenue for the Eighth Illinois District, vice Harper suspended.

DISTRICT CORRUPTION.

In an interview with Dr. Blake, this afternoon, the President said there had been much talk of corruption and stealing in the District Government, and he had selected Dr. Blake, knowing him to be one of the most conscientious citizens of Washington, in the hope that if anything were wrong it would be promptly ferreted out and reported.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Prize-Ring—The McCoole-Allen Fight To-day—Another Challenge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Contrary to expectation, the virtuous authorities of the city and county of St. Louis have bestirred themselves, with a view to preventing the coming mill. McCoole was arrested last evening at his training ground and taken to the jail, where he spent the night. Allen was not to be found so easily. He had left his training quarters on the Olive street road, but was unceremoniously pulled out of bed by the officers at an early hour this morning at the Hunter retreat, a humble hostelry just below Jefferson Barracks. Both bruisers were taken before Judge Colvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction, and put under bonds of $1,000 not to fight in Missouri. Having affixed their bunch of fives to the legal document, they skipped off to parts unknown, and have kept themselves scarce ever since. The fight, however, they say will positively come off as advertised, the boat leaving at 8 in the morning, or about that time, from East St. Louis. It is now said that it will take place somewhere up the river, not far from Alton, but this may or may not be true. It is supposed that the Illinois officials will be on the alert, and every effort will consequently be made to keep them in the dark.

No one thinks now that the utmost vigilance of the Sheriffs and Constables will stop the mill. The principals are supposed to be near the ground already. The police are looking for them everywhere with a view to a second arrest, but without a shadow of success.

Never before were the fancy of St. Louis in such a flutter. The friends of the parties have lost their overweening confidence, and in view of the splendid physical condition of the principals, condescend to bet even. Only a few hundred dollars have been put up so far as known.

The following are the officials of the ring: John Scott, stake-holder; Jack Looney, manager; James Egan, assistant manager. Pat Coyle, it is said, will be referee, and the sports intimate that he won't stand any fooling. Everybody is pretty sure there is going to be a fight, and the opinion prevails that it will be an ugly one.

A New York friend of Coburn is in the city. He visited Allen's backer, and offered to match Coburn against him for $2,500 a side, the fight to take place half way between St. Louis and New York. Allen's backer thought that was too much money, but offered to put up a forfeit of $250 to fight for $1,000 a side, the fight to come off within 200 miles of the city. When Allen heard of this, he authorized his backer to make a match, whether he wins or loses in the two mills pending, to fight Coburn, either in Canada or near New Orleans, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Base ball: Philadelphias, 14; Athletics, 7.

ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Creswell's Agent Goes Through the Form of Investigating Postmaster Filley's Record.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Wilson, Mr. Creswell's agent, has come and gone, having made a mere farce of his investigation of the charges against Mr. Filley. He saw few of the assessed clerks, and those not really the ones he should have seen. Those who resigned or had otherwise expressed their dissatisfaction with the forced contribution, he would not have met at all unless they had gone voluntarily to see him at his quarters at the Planters' House. As to the blank resignations, he would not touch the matter at all, saying that he only came to investigate the 5 per cent assessment. He interviewed a few merchants, who told him that Filley had made a good Postmaster, and they thought he ought to be forgiven. Wilson, before departing, gave the impression that pardon would be granted in consideration of past efficiency.

Men of all parties are highly indignant at the palpable effort to cover up and excuse so grave an offense. Mr. Creswell has himself several times in past years eaten Mr. Filley's dinners. Hence the tenderness.

SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The custom journeymen shoemakers of this city are on a strike. It appears that some of the shops have refused to pay the regular prices agreed upon some time since between employers and employes. The shops acceding to the demand are in operation.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Railroad Committee to the Board of Equalization.

The Minority Decline to Include the Cost of Grading in the Value of the Roads.

And Believe that the Property of Roads Assessed Should Be Examined.

The Board Discuss the Schedules Recently Issued.

The Commissioners Will Vindicate at Law the Justice of Their Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—In the Board of Equalization, this afternoon, the Committee on Railroad Property submitted two reports, a majority and minority. Three of the Committee sign the majority and two of them the minority. The point of difference is upon the question of including in the value of the roads the cost of grading, and is called by the majority of the Committee, who take the affirmative view of the proposition, improvement on the right of way other than buildings. The minority dissent from this view, and hold that this theory carried out would make some of the roads of the State that are not paying expenses more valuable than the first-class roads. They propose, therefore, to leave out this item of value in making up their assessment. The difference in the reports is thus accounted for. The minority hold, further, that the value of this class of property can only be determined by an examination into and consideration of the capital stock of the roads, and thus those roads whose stock is most valuable would be assessed highest, or, in other words, an equitable assessment could in this way be reached. In considering, therefore, the value of the railroad property, it must be remembered that the reports do not purport to include the value of the capital stock of roads, but the report of the Committee on the Capital Stock of Corporations will contain this item of value. Further, the reports as given below are made upon a basis of 70 per cent of the fair cash value of the tangible property of railroads of the State, which makes the full value a little over $140,000,000. The annual reports of all railroad companies organized in this State, required by law to be made to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, should be filed in their office before the first day of September in each year, for the year ending on the 30th of June preceding. Several companies having failed in this, the Commissioners to-night issue a circular notifying them that instructions will issue to County Attorneys on Wednesday, the 1st of October, to commence proceedings against all companies that are delinquent for the penalty provided by law, which is from $100 to $5,000 for every ten days after Sept. 1, which will then amount to $15,000. The Commissioners also issue a circular to the County Clerks of Illinois, reiterating a request made in June last for information in regard to aid voted by the municipal corporations to the railroad companies, and intimate that the Clerks will save trouble by immediately responding.

The Board held a session to-day, and discussed the question of the action of the railroads touching the schedules they have just issued. Gov. Beveridge was present, and Mr. Allen, President of the P., P. & J. Railroad Company. It is the conclusion of the Board that they will vindicate at law the justice of their work.

NAME OF COMPANY.

	Main Tk.	Miles.	Majority Report. Valuation per mile.	Total.	Minority Report. Valuation per mile.	Total.
Cairo & St. Louis	43	5,287	$ 9,300.49	$ 455,691.65	$ 6,944.84	$ 327,149.46
Cairo & Vincennes	155	155	10,000.00	1,550,000.00	7,000.00	1,085,000.00
Carondelet & Shawneetown	17	5,500	9,461.30	165,322.50	7,000.17	123,454.99
Chester & Tamaroa	40	3,795	9,765.00	397,923.41	6,974.14	283,685.83
Chicago & Alton	240	240.66	37,500.00	7,500,240.66	31,216.00	6,240,000.00
Alton & St. Louis	24	24	20,000.00	480,000.00	12,584.33	306,791.11
St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago	148	3,661	17,021.52	3,260,288.30	10,011.52	1,549,518.19
Joliet & Chicago	44	4,000	24,000.00	1,056,000.00	20,000.00	880,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	777	3,948	22,702.76	18,311,326.91	13,083.76	10,147,796.43
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	108	1,040	13,147.50	1,425,063.71	9,866.86	1,065,625.89
Chicago & Iowa	22	4,797	14,000.00	1,311,068.97	11,000.00	903,000.00
Chicago, Northwestern	654	22,585	17,000.00	12,483,170.00	13,066.00	8,546,618.49
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	228	2,640	24,267.42	6,545,109.73	18,760.19	4,144,302.69
Chicago & Pacific	15	15	12,949.60	194,095.76	8,318.00	125,007.70
Chicago & Milwaukee	73	73	9,026.80	661,956.40	6,380.61	469,104.64
Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern	67	3,193	9,846.30	847,478.94	7,347.62	417,785.64
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago	33	1,144	14,414.40	451,470.03	11,434.05	363,849.60
Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central	32	1,000	14,000.00	438,750.00	10,975.00	343,750.00
Danville, Terre Haute & Chicago	6	1,220	14,363.40	79,396.98	9,964.59	62,495.46
Gilman, Clinton & Springfield	110	3,719	10,983.60	1,216,322.94	8,221.10	868,159.79
Grand View & Carbondale	34	1,000	10,000.00	340,000.00	7,000.00	238,000.00
Illinois & St. Louis	15	15	15,713.00	307,051.16	10,280.28	158,598.99
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western	228	1,222	14,603.80	3,470,977.71	9,003.51	2,143,140.83
Indianapolis & St. Louis	7	7	10,000.00	1,571,428.57	7,000.00	1,100,000.00
Indiana & Illinois Central	64	4,473	16,343.20	671,497.15	8,501.00	547,764.77
Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern	30	4,100	10,282.32	219,819.68	8,296.28	245,068.89
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1,000	1,000	24,000.00	24,000,000.00	18,000.00	18,000,000.00
Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis	17	5,000	9,787.44	175,182.85	6,357.44	111,069.69
Michigan Central	38	23,018	23,000.00	529,414.00	15,206.45	350,148.10
Ohio & Mississippi	264	1,478	9,000.00	13,302,000.00	6,000.00	8,868,000.00
Pana & Vincennes	84	3,120	9,260.79	324,105.57	7,537.64	344,196.06
Paris & Decatur	101	4,120	10,114.10	1,429,221.28	7,314.10	745,449.19
Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville	50	4,500	10,000.00	1,010,769.23	7,000.00	707,538.46
Peoria & Rock Island	90	4,305	11,068.09	1,009,797.04	8,268.09	754,068.39
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	14	970	28,629.79	486,792.94	18,198.28	309,560.99
Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis	200	9	9,641.43	2,026,115.77	7,000.00	2,945,000.00
Springfield & Northwestern	52	2,304	8,581.40	201,323.75	6,461.65	152,096.13
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	69	4,516	10,974.99	1,116,738.10	10,575.94	955,672.66
St. Louis & Southeastern	114	4,668	12,507.40	3,351,504.23	9,366.37	1,512,149.51
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute	129	3,000	9,000.00	1,161,290.32	6,000.00	3,193,548.39
Springfield & Illinois Southeastern	219	5,098	9,231.60	2,029,800.58	6,431.60	1,614,732.30
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	220	1,531	16,453.61	4,235,697.38	11,443.61	3,637,646.16
Toledo, Wabash & Western	717	3,000	10,000.00	7,170,000.00	6,764.00	4,874,467.00
Paris, Lincoln & Decatur	67	1,903	16,616.61	1,078,691.15	10,416.51	692,540.25
Hannibal & Naples	49	3,105	12,722.98	980,718.40	9,934.06	473,026.94
Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi	177	3,000	10,403.03	1,126,666.29	7,917.03	970,151.64
Western Union	136	546	12,319.50	1,556,297.34	8,850.95	1,119,225.59
Coal Valley Mining Company	1	4,901	20,689.65	40,146.92	19,688.35	38,166.41
Total	5,701	3,099		$ 96,400,845.53		$ 69,184,154.74

THE COUNCIL.

D. J. Sweenie Nominated for First Assistant Fire-Marshal.

The Chicago & St. Paul Railway Granted Right of Way.

Continuation of the Fight Over the Court-House Plans.

Three Ballots Had and No Result Reached.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, the Acting Mayor in the chair. Present, Aldermen Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Cosy, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Woodman, Corcoran.

FIRST ASSISTANT FIRE-MARSHAL.

The Acting Mayor sent in the nomination of Dennis J. Sweenie as First Assistant Fire-Marshal, and it was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVES.

The Council accepted an invitation for Wednesday afternoon to see the workings of the recently-invented fireless locomotive, which it is hoped will soon be introduced on the streets of Chicago.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for water-pipes on Summer street, Thirty-first street, and Stewart avenue; for widening Douglas place; and for gas-lights on Butterfield street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report an ordinance for widening Madison street to the width of 120 feet, from California avenue to Crawford avenue and for grading and graveling the same; and to report an ordinance for lamp-posts on Walsh street, from Halsted to Centre avenue.

The Board of Police was ordered to cause an order to be issued to the police force to arrest all persons found in charge of any train or railroad engine which is allowed to remain on any street-crossing for more than the time allowed by the city ordinances regulating the management and running of trains inside the city limits to be rigidly enforced.

The Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company was requested to lay gas-pipes on Lincoln avenue, from Centre to Larrabee; on Eugenia, from Wells to Larrabee; on Larrabee, from Centre to Willow; on Willow, from Larrabee to Sheffield avenue; and on Sheffield avenue from North to Sheffield avenue.

The West Side Gas Company was requested to put in mains on Walsh street, from Morgan to Centre avenue.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Comptroller reported that he had advertised for bids for the purchase of the Long John engine lot, but could get none.

The Board of Education asked the approval of the Council for the purchase of a lot for school purposes on the corner of Oakley and Hinman streets. It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted an ordinance for the vacation of the alley in Block 2, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 31, 39, 14, which was referred.

Ordinances were passed for opening Washington street and Park and Warren avenues, west of Central Park to Crawford avenue; for opening an alley from Polk to Taylor streets, between Wood street and Hermitage avenue; for establishing the sidewalk width on Washington and Lafayette places; and vacating streets and alleys in Sec. 30, 39, 14, and in Morris' Subdivision of the east half of the north-west quarter Sec. 30, 39, 14.

The ordinance for vacating West Thirty-second street, from Ashland avenue to the South Branch, was taken up.

Ald. Cullerton offered an amendment, making as a precedent the taking up by the Rolling-Mill Company of its tracks on Ashland avenue.

It was laid over one week.

The order for extending Winchester avenue was sent back to the Board of Public Works.

The order directing the Board of Public Works to build the viaduct across Kinzie street, at Halsted, with lateral approaches on Carroll and Wayman streets, was passed.

The Board recommended that the city proceed to remove, at the expense of the West Division sidewalk fund, the sidewalks on Halsted street destroyed by last week's fire. To build them by assessment would, it is believed, take too much time. The cost is estimated at $1,250. An order authorizing the work was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

The Board also recommended that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated, and put to its disposal, to enable it to raise to grade the buildings on the Twelfth street viaduct, and submitted an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

STEAM WHISTLES.

The ordinance forbidding any tug or other steam vessel to use a steam whistle, except to signal a bridge, or for some other necessary purpose, was amended by making the penalty not less than $25 and not more than $50, and was then passed—yeas, 31; nays, 2.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The ordinance giving the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road the right of way across certain streets west of Western avenue was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 2.

The ordinance granting the right of way to the C., D. & V. Road in the south-western part of the city was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

STREET ENDS.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to lease all street ends at the old sums, was taken up, and was defended on the ground that they would be occupied anyhow, and the city might as well have $14,000 a year for them. The police could not keep them clear.

The resolution was passed—yeas, 28; nays, 6.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

The two reports of the Committee on Public Buildings, one in favor of Tilley's plan and the other in favor of Matz's, were taken up, together with resolutions, one for each plan.

Ald. McGennies moved that the resolution indorsing "Eureka" be accepted.

Ald. Cullerton said that, since the Council was not limited by the report of the Joint Committee, he would move that the Council proceed to ballot for a plan out of the whole forty-nine.

Ald. McGennies believed the motion made simply for delay, and therefore moved to table it.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 17—as follows:

Yeas—Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Cosy, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Bailey, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, and Cleveland—18.

Nays—Tracey, Schintz, Cullerton, McClowry, Powell, O'Brien, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Woodman, and Corcoran—17.

Ald. McGrath moved the resolution indorsing Matz, as a substitute for McGennies' motion, though he believed it useless, for he thought it was known a solid ring had been formed to put Tilley's plan through. The Council had been overrun with politicians working for Tilley. Then the Alderman made a long speech indirectly favoring Matz, and accusing Ald. McGennies of inconsistency in having said in one report that Matz's plan was the best and supporting Tilley in another. He referred to the continual presence of Messrs. Titsworth, Hildreth, Boone, Haughteling & Co., who were assiduously lobbying for Tilley. He denied that the people were in favor of that plan, and did not believe twenty of his constituents ever saw it.

Ald. McGennies replied, denying that he had supported Matz, and stating the Joint Committee could not understand how he got the first place. Nobody had ever lobbied with him, and no attempt had been made to force Tilley's plan on the Council. As far as cost was concerned, he had no doubt that Matz's would be the most expensive.

Ald. Schaffner told over the objections to "Eureka," and denied the reports that he had been in any ring to put through any plan. He moved they proceed to elect one plan out of the three plans by ballot.

Ald. Dixon made a great speech, four stories high, with a mansard roof to it.

The Chair was of the opinion that the last motion was not in order. To adopt a plan required a viva voce vote.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the Fine Arts, and listened to addresses on architecture by Messrs. Richardson and Bailey, practicing architects in this city.

Ald. Woodman favored Ald. Schaffner's motion, since it would give him a chance to vote for Gay's plan, which he preferred, and which, if adopted, would give a Court-House which would look like the illegitimate child of the Tremont House. The shot-tower was a valuable feature, since it carried the smoke 200 feet higher than any other plan, and thereby enables it to circulate in higher strata of the air.

Ald. Schaffner changed his motion, and moved to adopt Gay's plans.

The Chair suggested the roll be called on the plans.

Ald. Cosy thought better plans than Matz's or Tilley's had been left out in the cold, and Gay's plan did not look like a court-house. It resembled a manufactory, and was an imposition on the city. The inside arrangements of Mr. Tilley's were defective in some respects, but were pretty good. Mr. Matz had his domes on one side, which was a bad feature, as much as putting a man's head upon one of his shoulders, instead of his neck.

Ald. McGrath made an address upon parliamentary law in its relations to the Court-House plans.

Ald. Richardson moved, as a substitute, the adoption of Gay's plan.

By this time there were two resolutions, two amendments, four amendments to amendments, seven substitutes, and many suggestions pending, which, it will be remembered, is as many as can be entertained at a time, unless the presiding officer possesses a singularly capacious memory.

Ald. Sidwell offered another resolution, and declared that he had retired under Tilley.

Ald. McAvoy completed the array of motions by moving to adjourn, which was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 22.

Ald. McGennies made a speech in opposition to the transfer of the system of triangular duels from the pages of Capt. Marryatt to voting for Court-House plans, and denied that Gay's plan was before the Council at all.

Ald. Sherwood stated that no effort had been made to seduce him, and he was faithful to the love of his youth.

It was decided to call the roll to ascertain the preference of members. The result was—Tilley, 17; Gay, 13; Matz, 7—as follows:

Tilley—Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Cosy, Sidwell, Stone, Bailey, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, and Corcoran—17.

Gay—Richardson, Tracey, Cullerton, McClowry, Powell, O'Brien, Sweet, Quirk, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, and Woodman—13.

Matz—McAvoy, Schmitz, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, and Lengacher—7.

The second ballot was: Tilley, 17; Gay, 13; and Matz 6, Powell having changed; and the third was Tilley, 17; Gay, 13; and Matz 6, Mahr having changed.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday evening, when the consideration of the plans will be resumed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The announcement of the performance at the Academy of Music of "a grand historical spectacular drama, entitled 'Amy Robsart'," had the effect of drawing a very large audience to this beautiful little theatre, the largest in point of fact since the opening night. This was an assurance to Mrs. Bowers that not her acting, but her pieces, was responsible for the slender audiences before whom she performed during the earlier nights in the week. The drama is one which has already claimed some successes, both in London and New York. Its title necessarily recalls to the reader Sir Walter Scott's exquisite tale of "Kenilworth," which has been rendered of late years more familiar to the public through the medium of witless burlesque than any other. The dramatic version of the story varies in many respects from the original, but it is palpably founded on the romance. The author of the drama has endeavored to crowd into the narrow limits of the play all the incidents which tend to make the novel so popular. The reign of Queen Elizabeth, for reasons plain to everybody, is replete with stage incident, and scarcely one important event of her bright reign but has served to enrich the playwright. The scenic possibilities of such a piece, including the jaunt at Kenilworth Castle, are of course limitless, and bounded in each theatre by the resources of the house. Mr. Gardner's resources are apparently large, for the scenery in the third act is beautiful. The stage-manager, who has frequently outraged the patience of audiences, fairly eclipsed himself last evening, the amount of blundering achieved by him in one short hour being about ten times that generally allowed in an amateur entertainment. The orchestra fully sustained the good opinion previously formed of it, and was applauded for several charmingly-played selections. We shall endeavor to speak at length, both of the play and the acting, on another occasion, dismissing the latter with a few remarks at present. *Amy Robsart*, as played by Mrs. Bowers, is a creation, suggesting a character quite new. We have hitherto regarded her as a tender, weak woman; here we find a strong, courageous, defiant, passionate creature, just such a being as would demand of the actress the full sway of her wonderful power. It is admirably sustained throughout. The support is not as good as it ought to be, Mr. Evans disappointed everybody as *Richard Varney*, being in the first two acts simply beneath criticism. There was a general feeling of discomfort caused by the awkward manner in which the scenes were shifted, and the frequent voice of the prompter. To-night matters will probably be better.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The wisdom of the management in placing upon the stage one of the most brightest and most agreeable of last season's series of successes was assured by the large audience which greeted "Peril" at this theatre last evening. The size of the audience has increased nightly since the first production of the piece this season, and that it will successfully survive the week seems assured.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

The charming lessons of morality conveyed by the unusual collection of "noble hearts and weak structures," which make up the drama now on exhibition at McVicker's Theatre were conveyed to a not very large number of gentlemen, old, middle-aged, and young, whose appreciation of some of the more interesting features of the second act betokened the need in which they stood for some salutary correction in that direction. It will be repeated several times more during the present week. Those who are greatly in need of moral lessons, and who have been hitherto untouched by good counsel, should try this moral drama as a last resource.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

"Aladdin" is still running, though not very flatteringly, at the Globe Theatre. To-morrow evening the benefit of the pretty and graceful Rigi sisters will occur, when a crowded house may be safely predicted.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The week at this popular house opens propitiously. A fine audience greeted the new programme, and, judging by the applause-interrupted laughter, it will be some time before the new programme is considered an old. Its chief features are the excellent act of Mackin and Wilson, and the selections of the vocal quartette in which the fine clear sympathetic voice of Tyrrell rings out so powerfully and sweetly. The Ethiopian comedietta of the "Busted Balloon," if not wholly new, is wholly funny, and the audience seemed determined to "tell Bolivar" that Billy Rice "wants to see him." Wise's balloon "busts" but a trifle more graphically at Myers' than in New York, being charged with laughing-gas. The pantomime which ended the entertainment was admirably executed, and displayed a care in rehearsal and an eye for effect which some more pretentious theatres would do well to imitate. By the way, are the days of *theatrical* rehearsals really over?

SOUTH PARK CONCERT.

The third of the series of concerts being given by the South Park Commissioners will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 24, from 4 to 6, at the grand stand in the Park. The following is the programme:

Part I.

1. Victory March.....Bliss
2. Concert Overture.....Conradi
3. Aria from "Sicradella" (Solo for cornet)
Mr. A. John.
4. Medley of Patriotic Airs.....Mensel
5. Midsummer Night's Dream, Waltz.....Gungl
6. Galop, Musco.....Heindorf

Part II.

7. Tannhauser March.....R. Wagner
8. Grand Fantasia on Themes from "Norma".....Rosenkrantz
9. "Ye Merry Birds," Song.....Lumbert
10. Monthly Roses, Waltz.....Schmidt
11. "Farewell to the Forest," Chorus.....Mendelssohn
12. Favorite March.....Saro

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Supreme Court met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, a full bench being present except Mr. Justice Craig.

Motion decided.

BY MR. JUSTICE WALKER.

No. 60—Spangler v. Danforth; petition for rehearing. The parties have filed a stipulation that the petition may be dismissed; the order will be entered as per stipulation.

NEW MOTIONS.

E. F. Bull moved that Arthur F. Caten and Larry S. Taylor be admitted to practice on licenses from foreign States.

45. George Boggs v. Elisha W. Willard et al. T. L. Dickey said: "In this case, just before the call of the case, a plea was filed by Mr. Isham, on behalf of the plaintiff in error; subsequently Mr. Isham entered a motion to strike the plea from the files. He has left the city, and has requested me to add to his motion a provisional motion, that in the event of the motion's being overruled, he should have leave to file a reply to the plea."

74. John A. Templeton v. George A. Haywood; motion to set aside the order of continuance, and to dismiss the appeal for want of record being filed in time.

92. Motion to set aside the continuance, and the appearance of defendant in error entered.

120. Motion to submit, on the record and abstracts being filed. The Court—"It is already taken on call."

831. Harding v. the Commercial Loan Company; motion for continuance as per stipulation filed. Allowed.

535. Hallenback v. Dwine; appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

536. Hess v. Booth; appeal dismissed.

537. Dunn v. Williams; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

539. Kubitschy v. Irons; same order.

CALL OF CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The call of the criminal docket was then commenced and concluded, as follows:

1. The People, &c. v. Urban D. Meecham, impleaded; continued for service.
2. Alfred Zeigenmeyer v. The People, etc. Mr. Edsall: "I find nothing on file but the record; and nothing done on either side. The Court will dispose of it as it sees fit." Bresse, C. J.: "It will be continued."
3. William Hennise et al. v. The People, etc.; passed until to-morrow, on the request of T. L. Dickey, the Court stating that they would not consider themselves obliged to take it up.
4. The People ex rel. B. Wharker v. W. E. Parker. Mr. Edsall submitted the case on the papers on file. Mr. Bull, for defendant, will file objection. This is a proceeding to strike out the name of an attorney from the rolls.
5. The People ex rel. George Walter Brooks v. Mathew Marvin; a similar proceeding. Case continued.
6. Edw. Burns v. The People, etc.; submitted on the papers filed, as per stipulation. Taken on call.
7. Jonathan C. Mitchell v. The People, etc.; taken on call.
8. Michael Laving v. The People, etc; taken on call.
11. Christopher Rafferty v. The People, etc.; same order.
12. Reuben R. Pollard v. The People, etc.; same order.
9. Andrew Heim v. The People, etc.; same order.
15. Andrew J. Perfect v. The People, etc.; same order.
3. Thomas White v. The People, &c. The Court: "That case is disposed of, one of the errors having been confessed."
16. John E. Sherman v. The People, &c. This case was ably argued by W. Evans for the plaintiff in error. Submitted without argument by the Attorney-General, and taken on call.
14. Michael Higgins v. The People, &c; taken on call.
17. Douglas Streeter v. The People; taken on call.
18. Munn & Scott v. The People; same order.
19. Frederick Naper v. The People; same order.
20. John P. McCutcheon v. The People, &c.; argued by the Attorney-General for the people, and taken on call.
21. William Wray and Parnell Marnson v. The People; argued by W. Evans for appellants, and taken on call.
22. Hugh Garrity v. The People, &c.; taken on call.

CALL OF THE CIVIL DOCKET.

121. The Town of Princeton vs. Leonard W. Templeton et al.; taken on call.
122. Phineas W. Hartwell et al. vs. Jonathan S. McDonald; taken on call.
123. John McFarland et al. vs. Alexander H. Day; taken on call.
124. James Reid vs. John W. Driscoll; taken on call.
125. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company vs. Michael Carney; taken on call.
126. John McDowell vs. John Maisey; taken on call.
127. John Vechi vs. John Reid; taken on call.
128. Jacob R. Sheppard vs. Berges P. Field; argued by T. L. Rickey for the appellant, and taken on call.
129. Jacob Dresser vs. David M. Crawford; taken on call.
130. F. A. Bragg vs. The City of Chicago; same order.
131. David V. Duey vs. William C. Warriner; same order.
132. Francis B. Urcell vs. James Todd et al.; same order.
133. John McAllister vs. Livingston Campton; same order.
134. Horan Jones vs. Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company; argued for the appellant by Attorney-General Edsall, and taken on call.
135. L. W. Rawson vs. Robert Clark et al.; taken on call.
136. The Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company vs. Samuel Berkbeck; same order.
137. Andrew Amlament vs. Mary A. Murphy; same order.
138. Frank Schweichow vs. City of Chicago; same order.
139. Prof. M. Reynolds vs. Joseph M. Greenebaum; continued for service.
140. David Weigens vs. City of Chicago; continued for service.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow, and the call of the docket will then be from 141 to 160, inclusive.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY.

The Body of a Man Found in the River, with His Throat Cut from Ear to Ear—It is Identified by His Wife.

Last Wednesday evening a man named James Manning left his home at the corner of Oakley and Twenty-first streets, for the purpose, as he stated to his wife, of going to witness the fire on South Halsted street. A young man named Green accompanied him. This person states that they both became somewhat intoxicated, and that they separated soon after reaching the fire. They came together again at the corner of Union and Wright streets about 10 o'clock of the same evening, when Manning was much intoxicated.

On the following morning he did not return home, and his wife, becoming alarmed at his absence, left an accurate description of him with Detective Sam Ellis.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock J. R. Stroud, an employe at Lowell & Barker's planing mill, found the dead body of a man floating in Lowell & Barker's slip, near the corner of Fisk and Twenty-second streets. Information of the discovery was sent to the Deering Street Police Station, and a police officer was detailed to take the body to the Morgue. Coroner Stephens was at once notified. The examination of the unknown person was begun at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It was discovered by the physicians that the right side of the head was broken in, and that the throat was cut from ear to ear. Here was conclusive evidence of foul play, and the inquest was postponed until the body could be identified, and the case given to the detectives. Upon examining their books, it was discovered that the description of the unknown man corresponded in every particular with that of the missing man, James Manning. Detective Ellis accordingly sent a man over to Manning's house to learn whether or not Manning had returned home. Upon learning that he had not, Mrs. Manning was instructed to go to the Morgue, and see if her husband's body was there.

Yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Manning and three neighbors went to the Morgue, and there identified a body as being that of her husband. She stated that she had been married to him about ten years, and that he always seemed to be well contented with her and their position. He had never spoken of committing suicide, and carried no weapons of destruction upon his person.

The gash in the throat is a very clean one, and was either done in attempt to commit suicide, or the man was murdered. The latter is the most probable theory. Not a thing was found upon the body which shows that his pockets had been emptied by some person. The case is one of the most mysterious that has come to light in this city for some time, and affords the detectives a fine opportunity for discriminating work.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rock River Conference—The List of Appointments and Statistical Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Sept. 22.—Yesterday, Sunday, great crowds gathered to hear the Methodist

PREACHERS WHO OCCUPIED THE PULPITS

of Mendota. Bishop Simpson was not able to preach, and the Rev. Dr. Raymond preached in his stead, at 10½ o'clock, a sermon characterized by great breadth of thought—full of strength and power. After the sermon, those elected to Deacon's orders were ordained and received their parchments. At the same hour the Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, preached, in the Baptist Church, a sermon of wonderful power, clear and comprehensive. It was listened to with delight by the large audience.

In the afternoon, the large Baptist Church was filled to overflowing, many having to stand, to hear Dr. J. O. Peck's sermon. As, after the sermon, those elected to Elder's orders were to be ordained, the preacher announced as his text, "Preach the Word." It was a clear, powerful, and unctuous exposition of the text, under these heads: 1. How called to preach? 2. What shall the called preach? and 3. How preach it? The sermon was exceedingly timely, and produced a profound impression. Then the Elders were ordained.

In the evening all the pulpits were again occupied by preachers of the Conference. Among them were Dr. Jewett, of Aurora, the Rev. W. H. Daniels, of Chicago, and the Rev. N. H. Axtell. And this closed a Sunday of great interest to the good people of Mendota and surrounding towns, for many come for miles to enjoy this annual feast of tabernacles.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION

was opened by the Rev. Dr. Crews, presiding, and the Rev. J. Baume led in prayer. The Rev. W. H. Gloss reported for the Committee on the Ladies' Pastor's Christian Union, recommending the formation of such a society for the conference and in the charges. The object of this is to organize Christian effort in all the charges. Adopted. The report on the Sunday-school Union, was read by the Rev. J. Hartman. It urged the increased circulation of Sunday-School papers, and helps, and other items of interest. Adopted.

The Rev. C. F. Mattison read the Committee's report on the sanctity of the Sabbath, which was strongly opposed to modern forms of Sabbath desecration, and especially to the running of trains on Sunday, and the compelling of railroad hands to work on the Lord's day. It called upon the press of the country to use its influence in favor of the quiet observance of the Sabbath. Adopted.

A resolution offered by Dr. Fowler favoring some compensation to the Conference Secretary for labor in publishing the Conference minutes was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler offered this resolution:

Resolved, That we discourage the holding of camp-meetings on the Sabbath day.

It caused much strong debate, many members holding that, in view of the dangerous tendency to desecrate the Sabbath, Sunday camp-meetings are wrong; that they set a bad and unsafe example. The resolution passed by a vote of 78 for and 39 against it.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis read a report on the Tract Cause, encouraging a more liberal support by collections and a wider use of the tracts and papers of the Society. Adopted.

The Rev. A. J. Jutkins read the report on Education, showing the denomination's interest and progress in education, which, after most valuable and timely remarks by the Rev. Dr. Raymond and the Rev. Dr. Fowler, was adopted with slight modifications.

Whoever thinks this denomination not in favor of ministerial culture would do well to attend a session of this Conference. He will soon dispel such thoughts.

William Craven, W. K. Beans, J. S. Norris, Charles H. Cook, T. C. Stire, J. M. Conda, R. Congdon, and E. W. Drew were received on trial; and Charles W. Oral was readmitted.

Bishop Simpson arose, and took Dr. W. C. Dandy by surprise, saying, in substance, that up till now the preachers of the Chicago District had said nothing against him, but it was now his (the Bishop's) duty to say a word; whereupon the Bishop took out a gold watch and presented it to Dr. Dandy as a present from the preachers and laymen of the Chicago District.

Dr. Dandy responded in fitting terms.

The Rev. E. M. Boring was recommended for his usual place for the Home of the Friendless, and the Rev. C. G. Truesdel for the Chicago Relief Society.

The Preachers' Aid Society held a meeting, in which they changed the conditions of membership, so that, in neglecting to join for one year after membership in the Conference, a fee of $5 shall be charged, and $5 for every year of neglect.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 p. m. the closing session was held, the Rev. H. L. Martin leading the devotional exercises.

The Rev. Dr. Moore read the Committee's report on Temperance and Tobacco, which rejoiced at the advance of temperance thought, encouraged co-operation with the temperance organizations, and the disuse of tobacco by all ministers and laymen.

Rev. J. C. Stoughton was recommended for Superintendent of the Illinois State Temperance Society.

A resolution complimentary of the hospitality of the citizens of Mendota was passed; also one expressing the gratitude of the Conference on the improved health of Bishop Simpson, and its pleasure in having the Bishop preside over the Conference.

The report of the Committee on Memoirs was read amid the deepest feeling of sorrow, for two had fallen, the Rev. Peter K. Rye and the Rev. R. A. Blanchard. The report was adopted.

The Rev. E. D. Gould was made a supernumerary, and the Rev. T. L. Olmsted superannated.

The Bishop then made a few very appropriate and feeling remarks, and then, amid the solemnity of the peculiar hour, read the list of appointments for the coming Conference year. After the usual farewell, the 200 preachers left for home.

APPOINTMENTS.

CHICAGO DISTRICT—Presiding Elder, A. J. Jutkin. First Church, H. W. Thomas; Wabash Avenue, J. L. G. McKown; Trinity, G. McChesney; Michigan Avenue, J. W. Phelps; Oakland, L. Meridath; State Street, N. McComis Stokes; Centenary, J. O. Peck; Ada Street, W. C. Dandy; Park Avenue, W. H. Daniels; Western Avenue, A. Yonker; Fulton street, G. L. S. Sturt; Dickson street, to be supplied; St. Paul, H. L. Martin; Halsted Street, Samuel Washburn; Simpson street, H. Hill; Kossuth street, supplied; Grace, C. E. Felton; Grant place, T. C. Glendenning; Evanston, M. C. Briggs; North Evanston, Samuel Paine; South Evanston, W. H. Burns; Libertyville, Robert Beatty; Waukegan, M. H. Plumb; Elk Grove, A. T. Needham; Palatine, A. H. Miller; Barrington, J. T. Cooper; Austin and Clyde, T. P. Marsh; Oak Park, T. B. Strowbridge; River Forest and Maywood, to be supplied; Wheaton, J. G. Campbell; Turner, S. T. Shaw; Geneva, R. S. Cantine; Batavia, Hooper Crews; St. Charles, John O. Foster; Downer's Grove, John Hitchcock; Naperville, G. K. Hoover.

ROCKFORD DISTRICT—W. P. Gray, Presiding Elder. Rockford First Church, W. H. Gloss; Rockford Court street, W. A. Smith; Rockford Third street, R. D. Sheppard; South Rockford, F. A. Read; Winnebago, W. H. Stroul; Byron, G. S. Young; Belvidere First Church, W. H. Haight; Belvidere Second Church, J. Odgers; Roscoe, W. H. Fisher; Round Prairie, W. S. Young; Poplar Grove, J. S. Norris; Harvard, W. Clark; Bigfoot, C. W. Hawks; Richmond, N. Critch, ett; Sol

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

The drift of financial affairs to-day, both in this city and in New York, has been watched with the most intense interest by the business community. Everybody seemed to feel that, if we could get through to-day without any new and unfavorable development in New York, confidence would be restored, and business recover its normal condition in a few days.

The public now understand that the aspect of the panic in New York on Saturday and to-day is *entirely different* from what it was on Friday.

The failures of Thursday and Friday were the legitimate results of visionary schemes, wild speculation, and fraud. But since Saturday morning the character of the panic has been an unwarranted loss of confidence in sound banks. The fear in New York—and for that matter everywhere—on Saturday and to-day was not so much that there were any more rotten banks like Jay Cooke & Co.'s, but that the depositors of sound banks would make an insane rush to withdraw their deposits, and thus oblige a great many, if not all, the banks to suspend. The unanimous conviction that this has been the character of the panic for the last three days, shows how little ground there is for apprehension of further loss to anybody.

Fortunately the day has passed without a single unfavorable incident in New York or in this city to excite alarm. There were some indications of runs on several of the Chicago savings banks to-day, but as it is well understood that there is less reason among savings depositors than any other class of people, this was anticipated and forestalled by the unanimous agreement of the savings banks, yesterday, to require all depositors to give thirty days' notice of the withdrawal of their money. This policy will effectually defeat any run.

At the commercial banks in this city everything was very quiet to-day, though, of course, there was great anxiety, first to know how soon they could reasonably demand currency from their New York correspondents, and next to know whether their country bank customers would act with reason, and not draw on their balances here for currency. The common understanding among bankers to-day here seemed to be that if the country demands for currency were light they would fill them, but that if they were heavy enough to indicate an unreasonable disposition on the part of the country banks to draw currency for which they have no legitimate use, they would not fill such orders in full, but would send half, or a quarter, as the case might be. It must be understood that, in the present scarcity, the soundest bank in the city might be compelled to suspend merely from the lack of currency. Of course, no bank can get currency in the usual way, by selling New York exchange, which has been unsalable ever since last Friday. The legitimate demand from the country for currency ought to fall of largely at once. In the present condition of business, both in New York and Chicago, it is folly for country shippers to send grain to either place, until the usual machinery of buying and selling exchange is in operation again. For the present, shipments of grain from the country only aggravate the difficulty.

Secretary Richardson deserves the highest commendation for the firmness with which he resisted the demands of frightened people in New York to entertain any proposition to loan the Government credit to the New York banks. If the New York banks are sound they can go through this panic on their own credit and come out all right. If they are not sound, the Government would have no moral right to come to their rescue, even if the unconstitutionality of the act were left out of the question. It is, of course, understood that in the present panic there is a temporary, insane and illegitimate demand for currency as the only representative of credit not affected by the panic. If it were absolutely necessary that there should be a temporary expansion of the currency to meet this demand, it would better be made by the expansion of the National Bank currency than of the greenbacks. The National Banks of the United States have now on deposit at Washington, bonds to the par value of about $406,000,000. The market value of these bonds is about $429,000,000. Against this amount of bonds there has been issued to the banks $354,000,000 of circulating notes. There is therefore, a margin of $75,000,000 of National Bank capital locked up in the Treasury at Washington. The amount of mutilated National Bank circulation sent to Washington to be exchanged for new bills, is now at the rate of about $36,000,000 per annum. To meet this demand for new bills, the Treasury Department always keeps on hand a large amount of new bills for each of the National Banks. Now, if it were necessary that the Treasury should do an illegal act to meet the demand for currency, it would better be in the form of an advance issue of their own notes to all the banks, on security of the bonds already in the hands of the Government. It is however, now almost certain that the crisis will be over before Government relief could come in any form. As the panic subsides the demand for currency will decrease, and the demand for Government aid in any form will cease.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114½	115¼
5-20s of '62	111¾	112½
5-20s of '64	111¾	112½
5-20s of '65	113	113¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112¾	113
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113¾	114¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113¼	113¾
10-40s ex. int.	109	110¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110½	110¾
U. S. currency 6s	111	112½
Gold (full weight)	111¼	111½
Gold coupons 109 to 110	111	....
Gold exchange	109 to 110 dis	
Chicago City 7s	99	& int.
Cook County 7s	99	& int.
Town, County, and City 10 ₩ ct b'ds	95	@ 97½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Sept. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dearpath av, 50 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $450.

Swift place, 72½ ft w of Buddan st, n f, 24x103¾ ft, dated June 25; consideration, $785.

Southwestern av, 416 8-10 ft s w of Polk st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $2,000.

Church st, 109 ft n of Connor st, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $1,400.

Harding st, 52 ft s of Chicago av, e f, 104x122 ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $1,800.

Emerald st, 94 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,500.

Butterfield st, 300 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x100 ft with buildings, dated July 31; consideration, $4,000.

Wood st, 312 1-5 ft s of Blue Island av, e f, 683 ft running w ¾ the distance to Lincoln st, dated April 17, 1872. M. L. Sykes, Jr., to J. Alder Ellis; consideration, $61,075.

Wood st, 985 1-5 ft s of Blue Island av, e f, 500 ft running w to Canal, dated April 17, 1872. M. L. Sykes, Jr., to J. Alder Ellis; consideration, $50,000.

Lawndale av, 192 ft n of William st, e f, 49x124 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $563.

No 253 Hurlbut st, 258¾ ft s of Menomonee st, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $2,900.

Leavitt st, 25 ft n of Lemoyne st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,900.

Mather st, 424⅛ ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 25x102½ ft, dated Nov. 15, 1871; consideration, $1,900.

Homan av, n w corner of Fifteenth st, e f, 98x125 ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,500.

Twelfth st, n w corner of Robey st, s f, 24x130 ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $1,600.

Morgan st, bet Washington and Madison sts, e f, 30 ft to alley, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 13, Block 15, D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $650.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 17 and 18 in Block 1, in Subdivision of Out-Lots 11 and 12, C. T. Subdivision, e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $5,700.

Green Bay road, 215 ft n w of Davis st, n e f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Boulevard, 209½ ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 75x150 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 16, in Block 61, Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, dated May 21; consideration, $1,500.

North ½ Lot 5, in Block 6, subdivision of n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $4,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,721	5,020	5,905	5,461
Wheat, bu	222,340	112,040	153,651	46,801
Corn, bu	747,240	237,240	217,666	114,364
Oats, bu	63,500	92,180	51,504	79,229
Rye, bu	4,968	8,267	835	3,269
Barley, bu	49,144	79,590	29,368	86,110
Grass seed, lbs	215,054	140,810	69,186	92,592
Flax seed, lbs	348,950	564,920	166,400	207,953
Broom-corn, lbs	22,000	26,890	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	21,190	115,570	604,197	282,680
Beef, brls	....	....	....	127
Pork, brls	....	490	363	75
Lard, lbs	9,130	8,900	279,691	45,810
Tallow, lbs	12,225	12,080	79,110	20,000
Butter, lbs	92,995	69,710	20,000	50,750
Live hogs, No	7,641	2,312	3,861	5,440
Cattle, No	1,299	1,313	1,765	1,921
Sheep, No	503	387	....	....
Hides, lbs	80,510	59,560	117,200	126,652
Highwines, brls	225	140	162	481
Wool, lbs	176,315	172,760	90,685	35,560
Potatoes, bu	685	2,148	....	25
Lumber, m feet	8,594	6,148	2,706	2,289
Shingles, m	3,200	2,410	1,682	2,502
Lath, m	430	188	411	448
Salt, brls	13,812	6,000	3,239	3,167

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 5,000 bu wheat; 3,020 bu corn; 5,136 bu oats; 1,705 bu rye; 2,818 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 567 cars wheat; 430 cars corn; 10,500 bu high-mixed do, and 70,600 bu No. 2 do by canal; 50 cars oats; 19 cars rye; 116 cars barley. Total (1,182 cars), 526,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	18,562	341,522	88,180	253,626	99,011
By canal	50	5,000	....	....	....
To Buffalo	8,955	736,639	680,171	....	7,000
To Erie	1,100	69,500	....	....	24,228
To Oswego	....	30,564	....	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	400	5,056	17,878	....	....
To Huron	2,567	....	89,873	....	....
Other U.S.p's	85	....	2,300	28,489	....
To Montreal	550	64,209	342	236	....
Pt. Colborne	....	124,289	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	91,687	....	....	....
Other C. pts	....	71,430	42,300	....	....
Total	32,379	1,532,194	920,944	281,343	130,239

Also 4,928 bu rye shipped by rail and 40,227 bu do to Buffalo.

There is now a considerable amount of trading in hay on 'Change, and we are glad to be able to report the figure at which these trantactions are made, as they differ materially from the prices given by dealers. We quote the market for hay "on track" at $16.00 per ton for prime timothy; $15.00 for No. 1 timothy; $12.00 for mixed hay; $11.00 for prime prairie; $10.00 for No. 1 do; and $8.00 for No. 2 do.

The Chicago produce markets may be described as having been active to-day, when the peculiar situation is taken into account, but very irregular. The scarcity of money, and the impossibility of making exchange on New York through our banks, put a general quietus on the shipping movement, and made cash produce very weak, as there were plenty of men who were forced to realize, or thought they were forced to do it, and few who had the ready money to buy with. This caused a much wider difference than heretofore between cash prices and options for future delivery, though the latter were dragged down somewhat in sympathy; but holders of the latter were generally unwilling to sell, except in settlement, though many were anxious to go short, as if they expected this to be but the beginning of a panic that should flood the country. The business of the day was, however, principally in settlement, not only in produce circles, but even among mercantile establishments; minor clearing houses being improvised for the occasion, and checks exchanged freely.

The proposal telegraphed here yesterday, that the Board of Trade should indorse a certain financial policy, was not acted upon; the general sentiment of the Directors being adverse thereto, it was not submitted to the Board.

The receiving of produce, like its shipment, was practically suspended at an early hour this morning. Several firms professed their inability to pay for produce delivered, as they could not check for it on the banks, unless they had sufficient balances on hand, without new loans. This was generally acceded to, and no one seemed disposed to take advantage of the situation, which most of them believed would endure but for a day or two. A great many margins were called early, but the majority of these were not responded to, and even differences agreed to in settlement were not met by the payment of cash. Had it not been for the patronage bestowed upon the apple-women in the hall, and on vendors of some other refreshments outside, one might have thought that currency had entirely vanished from the Board of Trade for the nonce. The telegrams from New York were of a most encouraging character, and confidence revived under the receipt of those which came in towards the close, but it did not increase the stock of cash on hand at the moment.

It was early reported that the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce had suspended operations for to-day and to-morrow, and a few of those who had property coming in here which they could not pay for on the instant, wanted to adjourn our Board of Trade also. But the general sentiment was adverse to the measure. It was argued that, if a few men found themselves unable to do business, that was no reason why everybody else should be prohibited from trading.

In the absence of ability to obtain loans on commercial paper, to raise money on sight drafts, or sell New York exchange, there was a practical dead-lock placed on cash trading and shipment, and some receivers of grain from the country laid over the drafts on them till business is more settled. But everything indicated that this condition of affairs will soon be over. The difficulty in New York seems to be practically settled, and within a day or two Chicago will probably be all right again. It took her two days to feel the force of the Eastern blow, and she may be that much time behind in the recovery.

Dry goods continue to meet with an active demand, and are steady and firm. Stocks are larger and desirable. The grocery trade was again reported active and the market firm, noticeably so for sugars and coffees. There was no change in prices further than an advance of ¼c in Old Government Java coffee. Teas are also active and firm, and there is a strong tendency to advance prices, particularly for Japans, which have recently advanced at the East. Butter and cheese met with the usual demand, prices ruling steady for all good and choice grades. Hides were less active, and a decline took place in green and part-cured, owing, principally, to the liberal offerings. The market for fish exhibited a firm tone, especially for all salt-water descriptions. The demand is active, while the supply is barely, and for some kinds not, adequate. Hay, coal, and leather were without change. Oils were active and very firm, particularly carbon, linseed, and sperm. Tobacco, wood, paints, and pig-iron were steady.

Trade at the lumber yards continues uninterruptedly active, and the market, at least for all common building lumber and shingles, is very firm. Hardwood was meeting with the average inquiry at steady prices. The receipts at the sale docks were light this morning, and the market presented a rather quiet appearance, though the cargoes on sale were disposed of, and at full former prices. Metals and tinners' stock were in good demand and steady. Tin plate is now quoted on a basis of $13.50. Nails were firm at the recent advance, or at $4.75 rates, with the usual discount to the trade. Iron, cooperage, and naval stores were without change. The wool market is quiet, and without variation as far as prices are concerned. Hops were firm, as well as broom-corn. There is a good inquiry for the former staple from brewers, whose stocks have run out, but business is restricted somewhat by the limited offerings. Timothy seed was in liberal supply, dull, and weak, although not quotably lower. Flax sold at $1.90@1.95. Other seeds were neglected. Foreign green fruits were firm, and, among domestic varieties, apples and cranberries may be quoted likewise. Other native fruits were steady, with the exception of grapes, which were easier. Potatoes remain firm, though the offerings are a trifle larger. Sweet varieties were easier. There was no apparent change in the poultry market. Chickens remain quiet and easy, while turkeys and game met with a moderate inquiry at previous prices. Eggs sold at 22@23c.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the price bid on Saturday, sales being reported of 150 brls at 92c per gallon. There would probably have been a good demand and more firmness in prices if it had been possible to arrange for shipment, as New York was quoted stronger at 98c, and the stocks here are small.

Lake freights were rejected and little better than nominal at the reduction noted on Saturday, at 12c for corn and 13c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 22c for wheat to Kingston. Wheat was taken by steam to Buffalo at 13½c. Barley was taken to Cleveland at 11c, to Erie at 11½c, and to Buffalo at 12c. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 60,000 bu wheat, 50,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats, and 90,000 bu barley. Carriers were not anxious, notwithstanding the dullness, as they claim there are but few vessels to load, and profess to expect higher rates within a few days, under a better demand for freight-room.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was weak for present delivery, declining $1.00 per brl, because a few lots were placed on the market apparently on forced sale. For future delivery, pork was nominally a shade easier, in sympathy with the decline in cash lots, and the dullness in live hogs. Lard was inactive, and quoted a trifle lower, though there was none offered at a decline. Meats were inactive and unchanged. Except in the case of the cash pork noted, there was little of the weakness exhibited in green, as our stock of provisions are small, and generally in strong hands. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller September, $15.00@15.25; do seller October, nominal; do seller December, $13.37½@13.50; seller January, $13.62½@13.75. Lard, cash or seller September, $8.00@8.05; summer do, $7.95@8.00. Lard, seller November, 7⅞@7⅝c; seller December, 7⅞@7⅞; do seller January, 7⅞@8c; do seller February, 8c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@11c for winter, and 8½@10c for summer. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅞@7½c for shoulders; 8½@8⅝c for short ribs; and 8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7¾@7⅞c. English meats, 8½@9c for short ribs; 9⅛c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅛c, boxed; do short clear, 7@7⅛c; shoulders, 4¾@4⅞c, boxed, seller December. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9⅛c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4¾@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls cash mess pork at $15.00; 250 boxes shoulders, seller December, at 4⅞c.

Flour was dull and neglected. There were no orders on the market, and local buyers let it alone, in the absence of any advices on which to base their action, New York being dull and nominal to the close. Prices would probably have ruled lower on the general average, had there been enough done to establish a range. Rye flour was stronger, and bran firm. Sales were reported of 35 brls white winter extras at $7.80; 100 brls spring extras (old Minn.) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls rye flour at $4.75. Total, 385 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.00 on track. The following was Saturday's range of quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	5.00@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25@11.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Bran	9.50@10.50

Wheat was active, and 3½@3⅝c lower on the option of seller the month, about 4c lower on cash lots, and 1½c lower for October delivery. There was little peculiar to the market that has not been sketched above except that wheat in England was quoted 1s per quarter cheaper, which, with continued large receipts, have caused a greater heaviness than would otherwise have resulted from the financial situation alone. Currency being scarce, there were few buyers of cash lots, except our local millers, as purchasing for shipment was practically cut off by the impossibility of procuring money on Eastern paper. The market was active, chiefly in options, the shorts filling in liberally, as many of them anticipated a sharp reaction before long, and preferred to secure a good round profit now to risking loss by waiting for a still larger one. But even they filled in principally in settlement, as there were comparatively few who felt inclined to put up big margins on new trades, and nearly all were anxious to reduce their margin accounts as much as possible by creeping out of the deal. Hence activity, where it was possible to trade. There was not so much abandon in selling short as might have been expected, as there is now a large difference in favor of the shipper, and prices can scarcely fail to advance radically when the present pressure is removed. Seller the month opened at $1.06, declined to $1.05¼, advanced to $1.06½, fell back to $1.04¼, and closed firmer at $1.06. Seller October sold at $1.06½@1.08½, closing at $1.08¼. Seller the year was little better than nominal at $1.04¼@1.06. Cash No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.05¾; No. 1 do at $1.10; No. 3 do at 95c; and rejected was unquotable. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09; 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.09; 6,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.06½; 15,000 bu do at $1.06; 5,800 bu do at $1.05¾; 18,200 bu do at $1.05½; 18,400 bu do at $1.05; 32,000 bu do at $1.04½; 13,200 bu do at $1.04¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.04; 6,400 bu No. 3 spring at 95c; 400 bu by sample (in sacks) at $1.25, delivered. Total, 120,800 bu.

Corn was less active, and 2½c lower on cash, while only 1@1½c lower for next month's delivery, the difference between the two widening to 3½c under the pressure to sell, and the scarcity of cash wherewith to buy. The receipts were again liberal, especially by canal, and there was no demand for shipment, while the inquiry for options, except in direct settlement, was so small that there was little inducement for capitalists to take hold of corn for carrying, even at the high premium then ruling. The short interest filled in freely when they could make settlements, but there was little disposition to make new trades. It is now understood that the crop of corn will be short this year, but as much of it was received before the frost came the yield will prove to be ample for all wants, in conjunction with that lying over from last year. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 37½c, advanced to 38⅛c, fell back to 37c, and closed at 37⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 38c. Seller October sold at 39½@41c, closing at 40⅝c. Seller November sold at 42½c@43½c. Rejected closed at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅝c; 10,600 bu do at 38⅛c; 32,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 6,400 bu do at 38⅛c; 22,000 bu do at 38c; 12,800 bu do at 37⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37¼; 11,000 bu do at 37c; 5,600 bu rejected at 36½; 800 bu do at 36c; 400 bu do at 35½c. Total 136,600 bu.

Oats were dull, and ⅝@1c lower. The greatest depression was in cash lots. Regular No. 2 ruled steady at 28c, with seller the month about the same; strictly fresh receipts closed, with firm holders, at 28⅝c. Seller October opened at 29c, advanced to 29⅝c, and closed at 29⅛@29½c. Seller November was nominal, with 31c bid. The receipts were liberal, and there was no outlet, as shipping orders have been withdrawn; hence the further drop, in symyathy with wheat and corn. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 28⅝c; 7,200 bu do at 28½c; 25,000 bu do regular at 28c; 600 bu rejected at 27c. Total, 35,200 bu.

Rye was dull and 2½c lower, but with not much offered at the decline, as holders generally looked for a favorable change. Cash sales were restricted to 2,800 bu No. 2 at 63c, at which figure the market closed firm for cash or seller the month.

Barley was rather more active than on Saturday, but only at the expense of a drop of 10c per bu. The feeling was more panicky than in other grain because barley has been recently excited, and some holders thought this might prove to be only the beginning of a greater tumble, hence they let go willingly. No. 2 declined to $1.15, but closed firmer at $1.20. Seller October sold at $1.24@1.25, closing at the outside. No. 3 dropped to 93c, but closed firmer at 98@99c cash, and $1.02 seller October. Cash sales were reported of 17,600 bu No. 2 at $1.20; 1,200 bu do at $1.19; 10,000 bu do at $1.18; 400 bu do at $1.17; 5,000 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu No. 3 at 99c; 1,600 bu do at 98c; 14,400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 94c; 800 bu do at 93c; 1,200 bu rejected at 77½c; 2,400 bu do at 75c; 2,000 bu by sample at $1.25; 1,200 bu do at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.10. Total, 59,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 22—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast neglected; no business doing on passage; quiet. Cargoes of corn off coast steady, and on passage steady. English country markets for wheat generally a shade cheaper. French country markets for wheat generally dull. Weather in England fair. Prime mess pork, 65s. Lard, 42s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat is cheaper. Corn inactive. Liverpool—Prime mess pork, 65s 6d. Lard, 41s 6d.

LATER—Cargoes of wheat off coast or on passage is cheaper.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Sept. 13, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	29,222	2,283,784	533,572	6,421
Albany	17,800	41,000	215,000	19,700
Buffalo	119,170	286,165	45,971	....
Chicago	1,167,334	5,144,663	864,129	306,808
Milwaukee	500,000	55,000	75,000	65,000
Duluth	14,050	....	....	....
Toledo	229,007	585,629	96,464	2,189
Detroit	167,944	31,501	13,743	2,451
*Oswego	110,000	70,000	40,000	15,000
St. Louis	130,779	277,762	56,097	22,237
Boston	36,845	150,450	83,497	527
Toronto	3,763	150	5,692	5,071
Montreal	119,807	331,706	16,759	2,043
*Philadelphia	180,000	190,000	75,000	....
*Baltimore	75,000	422,000	35,000	....
Lake shipments	3,742,243	267,141	11,428	15,511
Rail shipments	892,182	211,634	363,254	88,451
On N.Y. canals	2,082,000	1,017,000	30,706	....
Total—Sept. 13, '73	8,358,144	12,480,985	2,554,443	476,940
Total—Sept. 6, '73	7,999,823	12,204,358	2,896,832	285,236
Total—Aug. 30, '73	6,349,363	12,041,492	3,165,862	207,339
Total—Aug. 23, '73	4,961,837	9,841,554	2,567,114	144,138
Total—Aug. 16, '73	2,979,694	10,114,396	2,227,277	119,360
Total—Aug. 9, '73	3,697,802	10,399,165	2,478,614	96,153
Total—Sept. 14, '72	4,564,608	15,119,758	5,283,696	252,689

*Estimated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and closed 1c lower for seller the month, and ⅜c for seller October. No. 2 sold at $1.04½@1.05½ seller the month, closing at $1.05, and at $1.07½@1.08 seller October, closing at the outside. Corn was in moderate demand, closing at 37⅝c seller the month, and selling at 40⅜@40⅝c seller October, closing at 40½c. Also at 43⅛c seller November. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in good request, and choice new beans were higher. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.50 per bu.

BROOM CORN—There was no special change in this department. Common corn is meeting with a moderate inquiry, but choice hurl is inactive and nominal. Below are the quotations: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—Choice and fancy lots were in moderate supply, and firm, under a good local demand. The lower grades were rather quiet, though steady, as the offerings were not over large. Price are continued, as follows: Choice yellow, 25@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 12@17c.

BAGGING—The market is less active, but firm. Stocks are being replenished, and will soon be ample for all requirements. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market remains steady for the articles enumerated, which is fully up to the average. We quote: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racinepressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Continues to meet with a fair demand, the given prices being maintained as follows: New York factory, prime, 12@12½c; Ohio factory, do, 10@11½c; Western factory, do, 10@11½c; lower grades, 5@9c.

COAL—Activity and firmness are the leading characteristics of this market. We again quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no perceptible change. Business is picking up a little, but the supply of manufactured work is ample for present requirements. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in continued good request and higher, quotable to-day at 22@23c, the outside an extreme price. The receipts are a trifle larger.

FEATHERS—There was no change. Jobbers are bidding 73c for prime live geese. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73@75c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair degree of activity was witnessed in this market, and a firm tone obtains for nearly all the articles mentioned. We continue to quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@18c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

FISH—Dealers report the demand very active, while the supply is inadequate; especially is this true of salt water descriptions. Prices were without alteration, but very strong, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

GROCERIES—Coffees are firm, but the only change to-day is an advance of ¼c in old Government Java. Sugars are very firm at the advance noted on Saturday, both on account of the firmness in New York and the light stocks here. Other articles, mentioned below, were without change but generally firm. Business continues firm, and satisfactory quotations are as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34¾c; O. G. Java, 32@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27½@28c; choice do, 27¼@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@27c; good do, 26@26½c; common do, 25@25½c; roasting do, 24½@24½c; Singapore Java, 29@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27½@27½c; do, prime, 26½@27c; Maracaibo, 26½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13⅝c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12½c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; common do, 8@8⅜; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10½c; do prime, 9⅛@9½c; do, fair, 8⅜@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are very firm. Advices from New York are that choice fruit is very scarce, and that now arriving and on the way is green and inferior. Consequently choice lemons, of which there is a moderate supply in this market, are strongly held. Apples were firm, and choice fruit was sold in a small way at a slight advance. Other domestic fruits were steady, excepting grapes, which were plenty and easier. We quote: Lemons, $12.00@13.00 per box. California pears, $4.00@5.00 per case; do plums, red, $3.00@3.50 per case, 15 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $7.50@10.00 per case of 50 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.10@1.25 per box. Peaches, 75c@$1.00 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.25@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.25@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 40@70c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cary's cultivated cranberries, $15.00 per brl; wild cranberries, $13.00@14.00. Quinces, $1.00 per box.

HOPS—There is a good demand from brewers, but trade is restricted by the light stocks. The brewers are, many of them, almost out of hops, and although they have contracted for Eastern and Bavarian in the interim, they are obliged to enter the market here. This imparts a firm feeling. Prices have advanced East. Growers there are getting 50c for choice hops. We quote: Choice new at 45@50c; common do, 40c; old, 20@40c.

HAY—Continues quiet and easy. There was a light local inquiry to meet pressing wants; but the shipping demand was inactive. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was less active, and prices for green and part cured were lower, owing to liberal receipts. Other descriptions were without material change. We quote: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16@17c; veal-kip, 13@14c; dry calf, 24@25c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@17½c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11½@12c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business continues fair, and prices are pretty steady, as given below:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9	₩ lb

LEATHER—A fair business was transacted at previous prices, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.30@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	80.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business continues good, and present prices are generally adhered to:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—Nos. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Remain firm at the recent advance, under an active demand and light stocks. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Trade in this branch of business continues active, and the market is quoted firm for linseed, carbon, and lard oil. Other kinds were steady. We again quote: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of chickens is still ample for the present requirements of the trade, which do not appear to be large. Turkeys were steady. Game was in moderate request. We again quote: Old chickens, $3.50@4.00; spring do, $2.50@3.00; small do, $2.00@2.25; ducks, $3.00; turkeys, 13@14c; geese, $9.00; prairie chickens, $2.50; venison saddles, 20@25c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.75@2.00.

POTATOES—The supply is increasing slightly, but the market is still firm at present quotations. Sweet varieties were in good request, but owing to liberal receipts they were offered at lower prices. Prices are: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.75@3.00; do per bu, $1.00; Early Rose at 85c, on track; yellow sweet, $3.50@3.75; red, $2.50.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in liberal supply, but dull and weak, though not quotably lower. Prime was quoted at $2.75. Clover was inactive and nominal at $6.00@6.25. Flax sold at $1.90@1.95. Sales embrace 160 bags prime timothy seed at $2.75; 19 bags do medium at $2.65; 1 car flax at $1.95; 1 car do at $1.93; 1 car do at $1.90.

SALT—Was in continued good request and steady at the following quotations: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00 ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—The demand continues fairly active, and the market firm, particularly for Japans, which have advanced at the East, and will doubtless advance correspondingly here before many days. Below are the prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@120; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet, but steady, at the annexed prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The demand continues light, but the general feeling is one of firmness. We quote: Beach, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is rather quiet, but prices remain steady. The receipts as well as the supply on hand are light. We repeat:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle since Saturday last were about 4,400 head, which, added to the state stock left over from last week's sales, made the supply about 6,000 head. It being the Jewish New Year's, the two principal operators on New York account were out of the market, hence the shipping demand was meagre in the extreme, and prices were a little less than nominal. City butchers and feeders picked up a few small lots, yet their operations were of a very sparing character, and upon the whole it was the dullest market day that has been witnessed for some months. As there were not sales enough to establish a reliable range, we can only give the following nominal quotations:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.70@5.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.30@4.60
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to to 1,050 lbs	2.80@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

The excitement in financial circles done much to disturb the market and check the demand, as the banks refused to take drafts on New York or Boston.

HOGS—This branch of the market was also lifeless, and prices, as compared with the closing range of Saturday last, were fully 15@30c per 100 lbs lower, and, what was more provoking to sellers there was little or no demand at the depreciation. The receipts were about 11,500 head, the larger portion of which were left over in the pens at the close of the day. A few sales were made at $4.60@4.75 for light smooth lots; $4.50@4.55 for fair to good of 230 of 280 lbs averages, and $4.25@4.40 for common to medium grades. Sales were:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	220	$4.50	30	267	$4.35	29	183	$4.70
41	350	4.40	35	186	4.50	36	313	4.40
50	284	4.50	50	288	4.40	74	184	4.50
43	314	4.40	22	267	4.40	68	188	4.50
66	250	4.60	60	238	4.60	44	192	4.50
42	254	4.50						

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

The receipts at the sale docks were only fair, but ample to meet all demands. The attendance of local buyers was light, and sales were rather slow, though nearly all the lumber on sale changed hands before night. Prices were without change, closing steady at the following range: Good to choice boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; common to medium do, $10.00@12.50; joists and scantling, $10.00@10.75; shingles, $2.25; lath, $1.87½.

Sales include:

Cargo barge East Saginaw, from Sheboygan, 215 m mill-run lumber at $16.00. Cargo schr Jenny Lind, from Grand Haven, 89,436 ft strips and boards at $15.00, mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Schr Andrews, from Ludington, 175 m joists and scantling at $10.25. Schr R. E. Hubbard, from Ludington, 100 m strips and boards at $11.62½; 18 m lath at $1.87½. Schr Mary, from Ludington, 80 m lumber on contract; 55 m joists and scantling at $10.25; 8 m lath at $1.87½. Sold by B. K. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.25@3.50; Ludington, $3.00@3.25; Muskegon, $2.75@3.00; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.50; White Lake, $3.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.75.

AT THE YARDS

there was no change of importance. The interior demand continues fairly active and the market is firm. We again quote:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.50 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.50 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.62½@
Shingles on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 25c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

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And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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CONVICT LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE Kansas State Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 5, 1873.

The labor of 200 convicts, or whatever may not be employed by the State on buildings and necessary work about the Prison, is offered to the highest bidder.

There are now 300 convicts in the Prison. Seventy are at the present time employed in manufacturing wagons, buggies, and carriages.

Parties employing the labor will be allowed to pursue such branches of manufacturing as they desire, and that are usually carried on in other Penitentiaries.

Offers will be received for 50 to any number that may be subject to contracting in the Prison.

The shops now ready for occupancy are as follows: One brick shop, 135x50 feet, 2-stories in height, of 12 feet each, tin roof, with a new 65-horse power engine and boiler occupying one end of this building in two separate rooms; this building is now used as blacksmith and wood-work shops for the manufacture of wagons, &c. Directly at right angles with this building is a one-story brick shop, 150x50 feet, for blacksmith shop, with blacksmith forges in center, with slate roof.

On the same line with this are two shop rooms of 200x35 feet.

The necessary heating pipes will be put in shops. The contractor would be required to heat the shops at his own expense, unless otherwise agreed upon at time of making contract.

All shops and the boiler and engine are new and in perfect order.

Contractors to commence work by the 4th day of November, 1873, or as soon thereafter as would be possible, and continue for a term of years to be agreed upon, and not to exceed ten years.

Five hundred dollars ($500) in currency or bankable paper must be deposited with each bid, as a security for complying with bid if award is made.

The contracting parties will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their contract in the sum of ten to forty thousand dollars, or such a sum in proportion to the number of convicts employed.

Payments for the labor will be required to be made monthly, by the 10th day of each month succeeding that in which the labor was performed.

Contractors will not be required to pay for any time lost by reason of sickness, or while convicts are confined in their cells under punishment, but convicts will be allowed to bathe, shave, see the surgeon, and receive visits from friends in accordance with the rules of the Prison, without any deduction for lost time on that account.

An average of nine (9) hours during the year will be considered a day's labor.

All bids to be sealed, and will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., the 15th day of October, 1873.

Bidders are requested to be present at opening of bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The Kansas Penitentiary is located five miles south of Leavenworth City, on the Leavenworth & Lawrence Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway, rendering railroad communication easy. Coal can be had from the Leavenworth coal mine in any quantity.

Any further information may be had by addressing the Warden, Leavenworth, Kansas, to whom all bids are to be addressed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY HOPKINS, Warden.

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TO REAL ESTATE INVESTORS And Capitalists.

Executor's Sale of Valuable New York Property

At the Exchange Sales-Room, 111 Broadway, New York, Thursday, Oct. 2. The property is known as Barrett's Point, on the East River, and is one of the most valuable within the limits of New York as recently extended. It includes valuable water-rights, and has an extensive water-front, with water sufficient to float vessels of the greatest draught. This point will probably become a great freight depot, and an entrepot for ocean steamers. It is convenient to the New York Central, New York & Harlem, New York, Boston & Montreal, New York, New Haven & Hartford, and New York & Portchester Railroads, which converge within a short distance. The property is adapted for private purposes, hotels, or for leading commercial and business interests. Title perfect. Maps and information may be had of F. J. BARRETTS, No. 64 Beaver-st., New York, or of OLIVER BRYAN, Auctioneer, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

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THE CINCINNATI RAILWAY IRON WORKS, Office, No. 493 East Front-st., CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE RAILWAY IRON, Solid I Beams, Channel Plate, T, Angle, and heavy Iron generally for Bridges and Fire-Proof Buildings.

Address ARTHUR G. MOORE, Superintendent.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers, 505—75—28—20 & 22.

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MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS, Providence, R. I., Builder of the HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circulars. A 90-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 50-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils, CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:05 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st. Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., near Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 28, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage such a person whose experience is equal to his office of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 352 WABASH-AV., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands annually, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. STONE,

123 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSHEND, 183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

A CATHOLIC IMBROGLIO.

Disturbance of Friendly Relations in a Newspaper Office.

Assault with a Deadly Weapon.

The following statement, which sufficiently explains itself, has been made by the Directors of the *Western Catholic* newspaper:

"The present Board of Directors of the *Western Catholic* Publishing Company was legally elected on ... last by the almost unanimous vote of all the stockholders, and holds office one year. Shortly afterward, John R. Coffey, who owned considerable stock at the time of the election of the Board—five members of which were personally acceptable to him—came into possession of a majority of the shares. The President of the Board accepted the position on Coffey's solicitation. Coffey requested the retirement of W. M. Lomasney, then editor of the paper, and the Board, recognizing his majority of interest, believed that he should be given his way in such a matter, and accepted Mr. Lomasney's resignation. Coffey then asked to be made business manager, and the Board for the same reason suffered him to assume those duties. He next requested permission to employ Mr. J. Fitzgibbon to write for the paper, and the Board, not willing to interfere with Coffey, neither consented nor refused, but simply asked that the paper be kept morally decent. Until the 16th of August the Board never took any part whatever in the management. On that date appeared an indecent article, outraging Catholic principles, insulting all women, and containing vile epithets. The Board then met and passed the following resolution:

"'That the *Western Catholic* Publishing Company indignantly repudiates an article which appeared in its issue of Aug. 16, in which an attempt was made to degrade a Catholic principle, that woman may not engage in any profession or occupation not inconsistent with the laws of God for which they are fitted by nature and education.'

"The Board instructed Coffey to publish this resolution at the head of the editorial columns. Coffey alleged that he disapproved of the article, and would not have printed it had he seen it. The Board ordered the dismissal of Fitzgibbon, who was responsible for its publication. Coffey stated that he 'did not desire to retain Fitzgibbon for his literary ability, as he conspicuously possessed none, but for financial reasons.' This was understood to mean political reward for leading the paper into local politics.

"The Board, aware that Coffey had expended some $4,000 in running the paper, was unwilling to subject him to legal measures even to vindicate public decency, and refrained from compelling him, notwithstanding the appeals of the minority of the stockholders, who thought that they had rights as well as he, to retire from the business management. In last week's issue appeared a card, assaulting two members of the Board by name, and alleging that the President was seeking 'to intimidate the actual proprietors because he had not been permitted to exercise censorship over the editorial matter.'

"This card, judging by bad spelling, was Fitzgibbon's production, and the untruthfulness of the man, and his slanderous disposition, may be judged from the fact that the President never as much as made an inquiry or a suggestion relative to the editorial matter, and never interfered directly or indirectly with the management of the paper prior to Aug. 16. Since then he has only fulfilled the instructions of the Board.

"The Board gave Coffey from Aug. 16 to Sept. 16 to make up his mind to comply with its orders. He refused, and stated that he had not time enough. The Board then took legal possession of the office and paper, and holds the same until this issue is printed. It is not responsible for the literary contents. With this issue, the connection of the Board with the *Western Catholic*, as Directors and individuals, ceases. Having completed their moral and legal obligations, they propose to sell their stock to Coffey, and retire, having neither taste nor time for squabbles. The deplorable record which the paper has made during the past three months the Board believes is attributable to Coffey than to the spite, the ignorance, and the slanderous disposition of Fitzgibbon, who is unfamiliar with Catholic principles. Coffey becomes liable for all the debts of the concern."

The foregoing statement of the Directors was intended for publication only in the paper to which it referred, the Board having requested the daily papers to be silent on the subject, in order to avoid scandal, and reduce to a minimum the injurious effect of the difficulties upon the *Western Catholic*. That a different result has been attained, and the statement given to the public through a wider medium, is not their fault. Legal possession was taken by the Board on Wednesday last, under a writ of replevin. Mr. Lomasney, one of the Directors, was placed in charge. Fitzgibbon summoned the aid of Coffey's brother, who is his bar-tender. This person assaulted Lomasney three times, leaving an ugly gash in his neck. It was only after the second assault that Lomasney consented to have him arrested, and not until after the third did he permit the warrant to be served. An apparent settlement was reached on Friday. Coffey signed an agreement placing the paper for last week in the hands of the Board, in which to publish the statement they desired to make; then the members of the Board were to sell him their stock, and retire. Fitzgibbon confessed to the President, Mr. T. A. Moran, that what the paper had said of members of the Board was untrue,—that he had been wrong from the beginning, and was sorry for it, etc. He also sent in an abject apology in writing. But when Mr. Lomasney and Mr. Moran visited the press-room of the office in which the edition was being worked off, they found Coffey, Fitzgibbon, and others "gutting" their statement. It is due to Coffey to say that he refused, at first, to unlock the form, and did not until incited thereto by Fitzgibbon and one John Ffennel McGrath. When Mr. Moran asked Coffey if he had not signed an agreement guaranteeing to the Board the unembarrassed publication of their statement, Coffey struck him a violent blow in the face, and followed up the attack with others. He pursued Mr. Moran to the opposite end of the press, leaped upon its platform, and attempted to strike him on the head with a heavy wrench in the Foster-Putnam fashion. It may, perhaps, secure better behavior from Coffey to know that at any time during the next twenty years he may be indicted by a Grand Jury for this murderous assault. Meanwhile, the replevin remains upon the establishment. The Board will do no more fighting, but intend to hold the office until next May, if necessary.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Policemen up for Trial for Alleged Offenses Against Citizens and Department Rules--Exposition Visitors to be Protected Against Extortionate Hackmen.

The Board of Police met as usual yesterday, and approved the minutes of the meeting of the previous week. On motion of Commissioner Sheridan the action of the Board in the case of Officer J. W. Kennedy was reconsidered until further testimony can be produced. Mr. Kennedy was not recommended for faithful service at the expiration of his term of probation, and was, therefore, discharged last week, it being stated that the case had been misrepresented to the Superintendent.

OFFICER COLBURN

was charged with absence from his post, and using insolent language to his officer. Colburn was stationed at the District Telegraph office on West Madison street, near Wood, and was accused of having remained away from the office so that the roundsman failed to find him. The case was taken under advisement.

OFFICER WILLIAM BRENNAN

was charged with maltreating a prisoner, and arresting without cause. The complainant was Thomas H. Hayden, a not very prepossessing youth, of that historic occupation known as a "butcher boy." Only two witnesses were heard for this precious boy, when the Board concluded that Officer Brennan did his simple duty. Mr. Barber, counsel for complainant, gave notice that he would bring an action against the whole Police Department for false imprisonment.

OFFICER HOGAN

was accused of intoxication. The officer was found lying very dirty and "stupid like" in a barn. The citizen who found him, Mr. Bergheimer, failed to appear. Officers Pensell and Large endeavored to say that he was not drunk, but, on being pressed for their opinion, said he was drunk. A Doctor explained that he had been dosing him with opium and sugar of lead for diarrhea, which would have probably had that effect. The case was taken under advisement.

OFFICER WILLIAM LUBBOKE

was charged with inattention to duty, disobedience of orders, and sleeping on duty. The poor fellow had been compelled to sit in the Station and hear his Sergeant read the rules and regulations of the Department. The first ten minutes of the reading, with alcoholic stimulants, naturally conduced to somnolence, and the Sergeant felt greatly insulted at the disregard exhibited by his auditor for his scholastic attainments. Other witnesses testified to his absence from beat, and his partial intoxication. The officer was strongly recommended, and the sentence of dismissal suspended during good behavior.

THE HACK ORDINANCE.

The Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police be, and he is hereby, directed to issue immediate instructions to the members of the police force to examine all hacks, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the hack ordinance is exposed in them, as required by the city ordinances; that, in all cases where hacks are found without a copy of the ordinance, the drivers and proprietors thereof be reported and proceeded against according to law; and that, during the entire continuance of the Exposition, the members of the police force be instructed to exercise the strictest surveillance over the matter of the enforcement of the hack ordinance, for the protection of the thousands of strangers who are expected in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The resignation of Officer James R. Daley, of the Second Precinct was "accepted," if the endorsement of the President is to be relied upon.

The case of J. W. Kennedy was now taken up. Ald. ... said that the Superintendent had not required Kennedy to give up his star. He wished to explain the reason of Kennedy's failure to be recommended as a regular patrolman. This was that he had arrested ... and had failed to assign a charge to him. ... thought the officer exercised good judgment in arresting a man with the little provocation he had; and ... exhibiting much sagacity in not making a ... him before the Police Justice.

Commissioner Sheridan moved that J. W. Kennedy be placed on an additional probation of 30 days, which was agreed to, and the Board adjourned.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: Sto..., Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. Very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CENTRAL Park boulevard lots; easy terms, small payment down to parties who will build good, substantial houses. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY AND basement, swell-front brick house, first-class in every respect, with brick stable, No. 530 West Washington-st. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., FOUR NEW 2-story and basement brick houses; all modern improvements; two with lots 22x140 and two with lots 22x140 to 20-foot alley. Apply to 643 West Adams-st., or 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—NEW 2-STORY AND basement brick house, corner Marshfield-av. and Tyler-st.; modern improvements. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 604 Tyler-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THE FINE RESIDENCE, 319 WEST Monroe-st., on easy terms; would take a house and lot worth $10,000 as part payment. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST.—40x90 FEET ON MARket-st., between Randolph and Lake. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV. 2-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms; lot 28x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV.—2-STORY AND BASEment marble front house; 14 rooms. Lot 25x130, Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—LOT 50x100, WITH LARGE building, on Canal-st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE OF 11 rooms, suitable for one or two families, located on Oakley-st. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A REAL BARGAIN—10 ACRES ON Forty-seventh-st., near Archer-road and C. D. & V. R. R. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES, SOUTH Side, on favorable terms. A. G. SANFORD, Room 20, Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HOUSES ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $5,000 to $7,000; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,700 CASH, BALANCE EASY. Go to-day and see that two-story frame, with 50-foot lot, on Western-av., near junction Fullerton and Lincoln-avs. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residence lots in North Chicago, on Dearborn, LaSalle, and other fine streets. Call and examine our lists. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $135 A FOOT, 181 BY 160 FEET corner of Goethe and Astor-sts., surrounded by streets and alleys, in front of Union-square, and near lake shore. C. M. HARRIS, Room 17 Palmer House.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE WITH BRICK basement, at Wells-st. depot, corner Kinzie and Franklin-sts. 5 years' ground lease.

FOR SALE—WILL SOME ONE MAKE ME AN OFfer on 24-foot lot on Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin? Must be sold at once; title perfect. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES NEAR HARRISON-ST., west of Hyman-av. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—100x181 FEET SOUTHwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON WEST Chicago-av., near Halsted-st., a gentleman's pocket-book, which the owner can have by proving the same and paying advertisement. Call at rear house of 56 Wesson-st. MRS. WESTLAND.

FOUND—A SEWING MACHINE LOST IN THE fire on Halsted-st., near Railroad. Can be got at 196 Newberry-av. JACOB HANSLER.

FOUND—A RUNAWAY HORSE AND BUGGY, which the owner can have by proving property. At 371 Catharine-st., near Centre-av.

LOST—FROM 537 BUTTERFIELD-ST., A SMALL black and white poodle pup. By returning the same to the above mentioned, will be rewarded.

LOST SUNDAY, 21ST, NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, white breast and legs, about 3 months old. A liberal reward will be paid. The dog is owned by a blind boy, 344 Michigan-av.

LOST—CAPE TO BOY'S OVERCOAT, INVISIBLE green cloth; also striped wool shawl. The full value of either paid on its return to JNO. B. BARRETT & CO., 150 State-st.

LOST—COMING FROM GENEVA TO CHICAGO ON the wagon road, a satchel containing some books of account, clothing, and other articles; the finder will be suitably rewarded by sending or leaving the same at 79 Dearborn-st. F. LINNITH.

LOST—IN THE POST OR TRIBUNE OFFICE, TWO policies of the Great Western Fire Insurance in New Orleans. Please return them to 226 Cottage Grove-av., and receive reward.

TAKEN UP—A WHITE HORSE, 7 OR 8 YEARS old; has a sore on the back. Owner can find the same at 331 Milwaukee-av. JOHN J. LAUERMANN.

$25 REWARD — STRAYED OR STOLEN from between Elizabeth and Ann-sts., on Sunday evening, Sept. 21, a small light chestnut mare; with 3 white legs and white saddle-mark. Any person who will give information that will lead to recovery of same will receive the above reward. C. F. FRIZELL, Superintendent Flint & Thompson's Elevators.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN, SEPT. 13, 9 O'CLOCK p. m., a sorrel mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 lbs, with square box top buggy, Hall & Bartlett's make, Rockford; body painted dark green, with letter C on each side; top, hood, and apron marked Crossman & Co., No. 10; running gear painted dark red with light stripe. Any person returning the same or giving any information that will lead to its recovery will receive the above reward. CROSSMAN & CO., 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE HAVING BOOKS TO OPEN OR CLOSE, or posting to be done, please address F 49, Tribune office.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Price, 7c. Send for sample copy. Address "Matrimonial News," Chicago.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired. New rolls, $2 each, $3.50 a pair. New wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 32 West Washington-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between Snoad & Kendel, 162 East Washington-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. B. SNOAD. CHICAGO, Sept. 20, 1873. LOUIS KENDEL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL NOT pay any debts contracted by the so-called ROSANA LOGG. All persons are forbidden to trust the same on my account. MATHEW LOGG. CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1873.

OWNERS OF PATENTS WHO WISH TO DISPOSE of their territory or exhibit models during the Exposition call on STONE & SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 25.

WANTED—WE WANT CARPENTERS, BLACKsmiths, masons, merchants, farmers, professional men, a druggist with a little capital, young men and young women, and all who want homes in the most healthy and prosperous Territory on the face of the Globe, to go with us to Colorado to our Colony, which is well established. With us you can get a good home free of cost, which we help you to improve. We furnish you first-class transportation very low. If you want to go with this next party come in to-day; one of us will go with you; quite a number joined us yesterday. Office, 104 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents. P. S.—With us you can get good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK-STOVE, 8 OR 9, (coal) in exchange for a lady's gold hunting-case watch. Call or address BILLINGS, 145 State-st.

WANTED—TICKET TO SAN FRANCISCO. PARties having business to attend to between here and San Diego, Cal., can have the same attended to by addressing P 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CYLINDER, 6 OR 8 FEET IN DIAMeter, 50 to 80 feet long, for treating wood. Address BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

A $95 WHEELER & WILSON CABINET SEWING-machine for sale; in perfect condition, equal to new; price, $30. 643 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AT 173 AND 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs, and pay for it wholly or in part in sewing. Call and get steady employment.

BUY YOUR SINGER SEWING-MACHINES AT the old established office of A. J. MELCHERT, 315 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES, OFFICE OF NICHols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN — BLACK WALNUT stand-up desk. Call and see it. SCHMIDEWEND, LEE & CO., 111 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CAVALRY AND INFANTRY OVERcoats, and a large line of men's, youth's, boy's, and children's winter clothing, wholesale and retail. City and country dealers who buy for cash can save a good profit by buying direct from our clothing manufactory. Low prices, but no credit. CLEMENT & SAYER, 394 and 396 Milwaukee-av., manufacturers and cash dealers in clothing.

MUSICAL.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE NEW PIANO WHICH COST 1 month since $500 for sale for $400. 1198 Prairie-av.

AN EXCELLENT BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANOforte for sale; rosewood case, fine tone; price, with cover and stool, $125, worth $250. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HARD UP—$75.00 BUYS A NO. 1 Piano. Apply at 247 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS 7⅓ OCTAVE piano, very cheap. Purchaser please call and see, at 62 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO; WILL pay cash for a bargain. A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights; a free ticket for three years to each buyer; abstract ready. price $1,000; $100 down, balance 5 years, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—THIS ATTRACTIVE AND growing suburb is but two miles west of the city limits, on the C. & N. W. R. R. It has 14 trains daily, the fare is but 7½ cents. Madison and Lake-sts. are both graveled from it to the city. Lots are well drained; Population about 800. The best lots are for sale on easy terms by C. E. CROFTS, 34 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—NOW NOTICE this particularly; we will sell a large 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, in complete order, newly painted, papered, &c., connected with sewer to the lake, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, rich soil, best of water; lot 50x180, and a large barn; only $3,000. We will also sell a few lots with above improvements, at increasingly low rates. You cannot beat our offer, as we will be glad to convince you by taking you to the ground any day, free of expense. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—I WILL OFFER A bargain to parties who desire to purchase an acre property for subdivision.
10 acres in 9, 38, 14, near boulevard.
10 acres in 5, 40, 14, Lake View.
Inquire of the owner, MERRILL LADD, 134 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO, THE great business suburb, west of the woolen mills. WHEELER'S Hardware Store, 315 State-st., corner of Congress.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, LOT 50x200 feet, at Park-av. Depot, Washington Heights; price $2,250, monthly payments, by W. W. WATSON, owner, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM the city limits; good school, churches, and other privileges; fare, $68 a year; excellent train accommodations; good society; a healthy location. Choice lots from $125 to $300 each; terms, $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge, and are not ashamed of it; 200 lots sold and going lively. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 153 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, 50X152 feet, at North Ravenswood. Prices, $10 per foot and upwards, on easy terms. Convenient to society, churches, and schools, and in a rapidly-growing neighborhood. An investment of a small amount of money now must yield large returns. Examine the property. Desirable dwelling at Ravenswood, and 60 feet of land, $3,800, easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 1 BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, 8 2-story houses, and 2 cottages; ordinary rent payment will buy them; 7 2-story houses and 9 cottages sold and occupied within the last 30 days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, EAST OF STONY ISLAND-av., and between Seventy-fifth and Eighty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $12 to $18 per foot, including sidewalk. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN ACRE TRACTS this week. Several lots extremely cheap at Kenwood, Hyde Park, Brighton, Evanston, and Ravenswood. Several first-class houses on Michigan, Wabash, and Calumet-avs., at low figures. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 acres good dry prairie land, well improved, one mile from Hobart, on telegraph road, 33 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; price $750, cash $100, balance $12 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, Owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$350—CORNER LOT, EIGHTY-FIFTH-st., one block from railroad, near Stony Island-av., seven minutes of South Park; also three lots in South Chicago, all for above sum; title good. Address MRS. STERLING, 92 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT FRAME house on Sixty-second-st.; terms to suit. The best bargain in Englewood. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES each, in S. ½ Sec. 8, near the Silican Steel Works, at South Chicago, and near river and harbor. Also several blocks subdivided into lots; prices low and terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES CHOICE LAND NEAR CORnell, in Sec. 26; we will sell in 5-acre tracts at low figures and easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON, ON monthly payments; a little more than rent will buy you a good house. Large lots, covered with fine trees, and surrounded by good improvements, at $12, $15, and $20 per front foot. Some good bargains offered in property by the block. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 50 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston, to those who will build, and 7 houses and cottages for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—25 ACRES IN Evanston; part grove, balance under splendid cultivation for many years. Only $500 per acre; 6 per cent interest; title perfect; a great bargain. Address OWNER, care of Index, Evanston.

FOR SALE—A NEW 1½-STORY COTTAGE, WITH lot 40x155 feet, at Irving Park, near depot; price low; terms to suit purchaser. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT 50x155, at Irving Park, near depot; water in kitchen; can be had at a bargain. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, WITH LOTS 50X125 feet each, in Washington Heights, near two depots; a fine chance for a person with a small family. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THE USUAL RATES, 7½ acres near Morgan-av. Depot, Sec. 14, 37, 13. A bargain. Also, 20 acres on C. D. & V. R. R.; cheap; fronts Johnson-av. LING & HOLMES, 171 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A BEAUTIful Gothic house of seven rooms, just finished. Good sized corner lot. Nicely located between the new hotel and the lake. One of the prettiest places in town. Price low; terms easy. Apply to N. MILLETT, Highland Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN LOTS:
2 at South Englewood, $450, worth $750.
3 on Rebecca-st., near Ashland-av., ⅓ less than value.
Corner at Irving Park; very cheap.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—56 VERY CHOICE LOTS AT SOUTH Englewood. Terms of payment, $25 cash and balance in installments of $15 every three months. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 6, NEAR OAK Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, 60 MILES WEST of Chicago, well improved, with house, barn, orchard, groves, etc., for $4,400, $2,400 cash, balance on long time as wanted; have refused $6,500, but must have cash now; must be sold at once. Address P 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, 60 MILES WEST of Chicago, well improved, with house, barn, orchard, groves, etc., for $4,400, $2,400 cash, balance on long time as wanted; have refused $6,500, but must have cash now; must be sold at once. Address P 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 160 ACRES IN Town of Lyons, fronting Archer road, at a bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN THE E. ½, S. W. ¼, SEC. 30, T. 40, R. 13, adjoining Mont Clare, on the Chicago & Pacific R. R. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE; MUST BE BARgains; city lots or acre property. Must have abstracts and good title up, or will not be considered. State location, price, incumbrance, if any, etc. Address F 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE PARK, north of South Chicago and east of Stony Island Boulevard. Also, lot about 100 feet front, near Hyde Park depot; must be bargains. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE. I HAVE CUSTOMers for bargains in real estate; some cheap lots wanted; also acre property; money in hand. J. M. BEVERLY, 21, 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE. I WILL BUY 10 OR 20 acres suitable for subdividing, and make first payment in a lot on Prairie-av., valued at $6,000, and $5,000 insurance stock paid up, and is now paying 20 per cent. Address F 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., east of State, worth about $10,000, by PARSONS COOKE, Real Estate Agent, Room 51, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A STORE ON WABASH-AV., STATE, or Clark-sts., worth about $25,000, which can be bought by responsible parties on small yearly payments. Cash payment to be $3,000 or $4,000. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by collaterals or mortgages; also sums of $2,000 and $3,000 to loan for ninety days or four months; security must be perfect. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

I WANT TO PLACE COLLATERALS IN SOME honest party's possession, and draw money from time to time as required in starting business. Address P 80, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON JEWelry, furniture, other chattel securities, and real estate. C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WILL GIVE 10 PER CENT FOR $5,000 FOR THREE or five years, on inside security, with $17,000; good indorser; no commissions paid. Address F 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR 90 DAYS $200 ON household furniture or house on rented land as security. Address BORROWER, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 OF GOOD REAL ESTATE PAPER running 1 or 2 years; must be No. 1. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTY HAVING $5,000 TO CASH good farmer's paper, satisfactorily secured. Call, or address L. J. ANDERSON, 76 Walnut-st.

WANTED—$8,000, FOR 5 YEARS, ON 4 NEW brick houses, and lots, worth $22,000; will pay 10 per cent and small commission. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN IN TWO OR THREE SUMS on real estate in Cook County; interest, 10 per cent. Apply to M. A. RORKE & SON, Attorneys-at-Law, 3 and 5 Central Union Block.

$3,500 TO INVEST IN FIRST-CLASS FIRST mortgage notes, one year. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS and Chicago property for 5 years. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 8 Tribune Building.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON PRODUCTIVE CITY property. The panic does not affect this; no delay. JAS. A. COWLES, Room 20, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR UNION Park, 25 to 120 feet, for 15 years, or will sell on easy terms. J. C. STAIR, 56 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK building, 100x150 feet, with 50-horse power engine and boiler in complete running order; with same there is 250 feet of dock, with 60,000 feet of land and complete railroad facilities. Apply to DYER, LAMB & CO., corner Redfield and Stein-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES, 4 ROOMS EACH, $16 per month; situated on Ontario-st., near the river. Apply at office of planing mill, 35 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse-cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, swell-front brick house, first-class in every respect, with brick stable, No. 136 Park-av., near Lincoln-st. Rent, $1,400 per year. Apply to owner, at 534 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 TENEMENTS OF 4 ROOMS EACH, Nos. 354 and 356 South Desplaines-st., in good order. $15 a month. Apply at 327 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CONTAINING 5 ROOMS, 24 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE, HOUSE OF 9 rooms, bath-room, furnace, and everything convenient; good barn; pleasant location. Apply at 175 Warren-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW TEN-ROOM house and large lot and barn, No. 980 West Van Buren-st. Call and see it.

TO RENT—TENEMENTS—6 ROOMS EACH, $37.50 and $42.50 per month; water, gas, all complete. 231 North Clark-st. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 892 LAKE-ST., 10 ROOMS, large yard, shrubbery, &c.; rent $50. Inquire of E. LABAR, 892 or 113 West Lake-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ON SIXTY-FIRST-ST., ENGLEWOOD, a story and half cottage, eight rooms on first floor, with stable and acre of ground. Apply at 450 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS IN Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; gas, water, water-closets, suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap to the right party. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, DURing the Exposition, or longer period if desired. 19 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 489 MADISON-ST. INQUIRE on the premises.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for gentlemen only. 213 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF 7 ROOMS, BEsides closets and bathrooms, c. 2-story house. Also, cottage of 4 rooms and basement. Good neighborhood. Inquire at 183 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, with or without board, at 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 289 WEST MONROE-ST., A PLEASant furnished alcove room, to gentleman and wife, and a furnished room to two gentlemen.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR two, at 624 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.; very cheap.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, in brown stone block on State-st., near Fourteenth. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also unfurnished front room, at 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Inquire at Room 28, or 27.

TO RENT—TO OR THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, bath, &c. 358 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS overlooking the Exposition; transients accommodated. Apply at Room 45, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND ROOMS 78 SMITH-ST. Inquire at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city. Also, plain show-case for sale. Apply at 100 Wilson-st.

TO RENT THE FINE LARGE STORE, 77 MILwaukee-av., near Halsted, with or without fixtures. Apply to O. G. THOMPSON, on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 517 WEST Madison-st. Inquire at 162 East Washington-st., Room 18.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOMS ON FIRST floor. Inquire in building 109 Fifth-av., Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH ... OF STEAM ELEVATOR—3 lofts, each 32x160, front, side, and rear light; first loft finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city, and to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rent, much below their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT IN BROWNSTONE BLOCK on State-st., near Fourteenth, suitable for manufacturing, laundry, or storage. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Room 46.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH parties not inquisitive; North Side preferred. Address O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL house, neatly furnished, north of Twenty-second-st. and west of Wabash-av., on one of the cross-streets, until the 1st of May. Rent in advance in lieu of references. Address, stating particulars, K 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. State lowest terms and location. Address Store 688 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 OR 8 ROOMS on West Side, north of Adams-st., or on North Side, south of Division-st. Call, or address C. BRODIE, 107 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS; citizens of Chicago, and exhibitors or visitors of the Exposition, applying every day. J. M. BEVERLEY, 21, 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE IN GOOD location. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. No children. Address for 3 days P 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife 2 or 3 furnished rooms for housekeeping. Terms not to exceed $30 per month. Address F 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR ROOMS suitable for a small family; also house of 8 or 10 rooms, furnished, on South Side. Address, with terms, a responsible party, D 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, OR PURCHASE—A MILL in good running order for the manufacture of flour, kiln-dried meal, and oatmeal; must be on the line of some good railroad in the northwestern part of Illinois or northeastern part of Iowa. Address B. D. & CO., Tribune office, until Oct. 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., at cost for thirty days at 235 and 237 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, AND harness at the Exchange Stables, 122 Michigan-av., Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Bring on your stock if you want them sold.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15¼ high; a thorough single footer; the easiest saddle horse in the city, with an English saddle, bridle, and breastplate; price no object; must be sold, with good title. 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR TOP buggy, a nearly new 6-seated carriage, rockaway. Also, splendid set double harness, new, and finely bred bay colt, 5 years old. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, 2 CAR-LOADS OF horses of all grades and all prices, and must be sold immediately. So, if you want to buy cheap, come to 70 West Monroe-st. Also, one fine grocery wagon, cheap.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGE, AND HARness, blankets, robes, &c. Will take city lots and pay cash for difference. HENRY L. HILL, 35 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A SPIRITED MORGAN MARE, STYlish, sound, and kind, at a bargain, to-day. Room 15, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HORSES, MATCHED and single; also, second-hand, open and top buggies, and some second-hand harness, double and single. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN SORREL COLTS, 4 YEARS old, good single, double, or under saddle. Also, one grey horse, 9 years old, cheap for cash. Inquire at 865 Michigan-av., morning or evening.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 FINE, LIGHT TOP BUGgies, 1 open buggy, 4 express wagons, 1 democrat, 1 second-hand top buggy, 1 jump-seat Portland cutter, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 2-SEATED FAMILY carriage, in good order, and sold for the want of use. J. H. CARSON, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE 16 HANDS HIGH; 6 YEARS old; suitable for a carriage; bay color; property of a farmer; must be sold. Coal-cart men please call and examine. 190 Twenty-second-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY BRICK BARN, 192 Twenty-second-st., a first-class carriage, team, and harness; also two good single drivers, sound and young; several new sets harness, one butcher's cart, one road wagon, 3 good buggy poles, four cutters and bells. I have room for a few more boarding and sale horses. Good care and quick sales is my motto. G. H. FARME.

SECOND-HAND OPEN BUGGIES, PHAETONS, light road wagons, and a delivery wagon for sale cheap. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SINGLE HARNESS, IF PARTY WILL sell cheap. Room 13 Rice's Building.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR AN express wagon; not over 8 years old, and to weigh 1,100 to 1,200 pounds. Apply at 114 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—NEW BEDROOM FURNITURE; ALSO nearly new No. 8 cook stove, latest pattern; one parlor base-burner, large size; one ventilator stove—at reasonable prices. Address P 64, Tribune office.

PARTIES MAKING DISPOSITION OF HOUSEhold furniture or merchandise will consult their interest before disposing of same by calling on OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 68 South Canal-st.

VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-TOP and mirror-back sideboard; cost $60; price, $35; a $40 sofa for $15; reception chair for $10; a $45 plated tea-set for $18. 643 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SOME GOOD FURNITURE, PIERglass sideboard, and good miscellaneous library; will exchange young team or city lots. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEWART PARlor stove, No. 3 improved. Address P 81, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN from 4 to 12 years of age. Rooms 685 Wabash-av. SARA A. WINNEK, Principal.

LESSONS ON THE VIOLIN AND PIANO, GIVEN by Armand Buisseret, of the Conservatoire of Brussels, 47 Sloan-st., West Division. Terms moderate.

SHORT-HAND WRITING—THE CLASS IN THIS art will be formed on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock, at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Terms, $15 for three months.

THE FOLLOWING NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, to PROF. CLARKE, 645 West Madison-st., Chicago, is only one of many similar received from other colleges: "My Dear Sir: If you can send us many students as good as those you have sent, we shall have reason to be grateful to you. Yours truly, James B. Angell."

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS H. T. PARKS, YOUR FRIEND wishes to see you at 263 South Clinton-st., from Westport, Oregon.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRY GOODS men; references required, at 90 Fourth-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND SHOE salesman; none others need apply. A. A. WISWELL, 76 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE HOSiery department. J. B. SHAY, 84 and 86 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; ONE who has had experience in a produce commission house in Chicago, and can come well recommended. Address, with references, F 43, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TEN GOOD TINNERS AT 146 NORTH Water-st., over the Gowen Marble Works.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST OR MILLwright can hear of an opportunity to start a paying business for himself by addressing WINDSOR, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TAILOR FOR REPAIRING; MUST be a good presser. Call at H. WINK'S Steam Dye House, 226 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—CARPENTER TO TAKE JOB TRIMming house on Indiana-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Call Tuesday, early.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS AT LAWNDALE. INquire of GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 3, Tribune Building.

WANTED—A TINSMITH AT 28 FIFTH-AV.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT MAN who thoroughly understands stair-building, to take charge of a set of hands. No other than a first-class man need apply. Apply at Northwestern Planing Mill, Nos. 85 and 87 West Chicago-av., corner of Green-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS AND LABORERS TO GO to Morgan Park. Wages, $4.50 and $2.50 per day. Call at corner of Wisconsin and Sedgwick-sts.

WANTED—GOOD PAINTERS, TUESDAY. APply early, to T. W. DRAPER, 367 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TINNERS AT 102 Randolph-st. None others need apply.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—SEMMENS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS. APPLY THIS morning at 7 o'clock at 299 South Clark-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT ROOM 5, 157 AND 159 LaSalle-st. W. G. MORGAN.

WANTED—A TUCK POINTER; WAGES, $4 PER day. Call at building northwest corner Clark and Water-st. CRANE & HODGE.

WANTED—2 CARPENTERS, PIECE WORK; ALSO job of shingling to let. CRAWFORD, 208 Sebor-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD PAINTERS AT 387 SUPERIOR-st. 7 a. m. sharp.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER AT 55 STATE-ST.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CROMPTON LOOM weavers to work on fine fancy cassimeres; none but experienced hands need address ENOS BROWN & CO., 19 and 21 Randolph-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND JOINERS AT SHULL & HAYNES, 703 and 705 State-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS ON WOMEN'S FINE sewed shoes, 264 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TINNERS AT 102 Randolph-st.; none others need apply.

WANTED—A WAGONMAKER THIS MORNING. Steady work to a good man. 609 Blue Island-av., corner Harbine-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH RESTAURANT COOK. None but one understanding his business in every particular need apply. F 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE WAGONMAKER, AND A BLACKsmith and helper, at 489 Division-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY REpairer. Apply at J. N. BEECHER'S Jewelry Store, No. 218 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS AT ROLLING MILL School, North Side.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS. APPLY AT 118 East Monroe-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR PACIFIC RAILROAD, leave at 9 a. m.; 25 men for gravel train and surfacing on Pan Handle Railroad. Free fare; company's work; steady all winter. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR NORTHWESTERN and Illinois River Railroad Companies; coal-miners, charcoal burners, saw-mill and farm hands, choppers, &c. Free fare and all company work. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 269 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WHO WRITES WELL and resides with his parents. Apply at 45 Michigan-av. ALDEN FRUIT PRES'G CO.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN WHO fully understands the sewing machine business; one who has some knowledge of music preferred. Good references will be required. Address H. A. SEEVER, care of W. W. Kimball, corner State and Adams-sts., or call, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A ONE-HORSE truck. Must live in the southern part of the city. Apply at 301 Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM NEAR the city. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday at stable rear of 341 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ADVERTISING SOLICITors. Apply to CUSHING, PARSONS & THOMAS, 150 South Clark-st., between the hours of 10 and 11 this forenoon.

WANTED—BOY FOR ERRANDS AND OFFICE-work. Address in handwriting of applicant P 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois; free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarrymen, woodchoppers, saw-mill hands, and brick-yard hands. Also, 40 bridge-builders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 191 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $20 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—8 MEN FOR CITY, AND 500 FOR country. Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for Kerosene is the best thing out; pays $40 a week; boys can sell it. Samples to country 50 cents, worth $2. Particulars free. MERRILL & CO., 164 and 166 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MUSICIANS—STRING BASS, CORNET, and violinist who can play a good second and call for dancing, to join Prof. LaBranche's String Band. Office No. 274 West Lake-st. Music furnished for balls and parties.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWLedge of the shoe business, to distribute bills; must make himself generally useful and sell goods when required. Address, stating terms, P 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NIGHT WATCHMAN AT 148 WAbash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE, paying largely now; sales about $75,000 last year; references, Field, Leiter & Co.; about $3,000 cash required; rare chance. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

A PARTY WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 CASH CAN BUY half interest in a genteel hotel centrally located. For an active man this is a rare chance. Address DAVIS & PIKE, 126 Dearborn-st.

A GROCERY STORE DOING A GOOD PAYING business for sale; stock in store about $1,600, at invoice cost; part cash, part good note; this offer will bear investigation. Address F 46, Tribune office.

A FINE CIGAR STORE IN THE VERY CENTRE of business. The right man will make a fortune. Address F 68, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE IN THE CITY OF Sterling for sale; amount of stock about $9,000; finest location in the city for business; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to Markley, Alling & Co., Chicago, or to R. Shove, Sterling, Ill. R. SHOVE, Receiver.

BOARDING-HOUSE, IN ONE OF THE BEST locations on East Kinzie-st.; excellently arranged; 15 rooms, 22 beds, all occupied by prompt and well-paying boarders. Rent very low! Has also a nice fitted-up and well paying saloon attached. Death of proprietor being only cause for selling at great sacrifice. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STAND FOR sale, with neat fixtures, doing a nice trade, with cheap rent. 188 West Chicago-av.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD cash trade. Best stand in the vicinity. 627 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 12 rooms, in good location, brick block; are now rented furnished at a good profit. Party going East. Particulars can be had at 233 West Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE, $1,300, ONE HALF CASH; laundry, $600; also splendid sample room, for sale; easy terms; other good openings. Call and investigate. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

GROCERY STORES, SAMPLE ROOMS, LAUNdries, manufacturing interests, &c., for sale; some fine openings on hand. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—CHEAP—WITH GROUNDS and outbuildings; a first-class, large house, and doing a good business. C. H. BECKWITH.

LANDAU FOR SALE VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, at SLADE'S Boston Repository, corner State and Congress-sts.

RESTAURANT 599 STATE-ST., DOING A GOOD business, for sale. Apply at Cowlin's Dining Room, 374 State-st.

SALOON, STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 76 Blue Island-av.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, or the fixtures alone. Apply at 73 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON, FIXTURES, AND LICENSE FOR SALE; owner going East; will be sold very cheap. Address F 45, Tribune office.

STATE OR COUNTY RIGHTS OF A USEFUL patent for sale; can be seen by calling at 557 State-st.

THE TWELFTH-ST. EXCHANGE FOR SALE, ON account of ill-health, to either gentleman or lady; bar-room and 8 furnished rooms. 74 East Twelfth-st., corner of Wabash-av.

$500 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S INterest in a legitimate office business, now paying over $400 per month profits. Will bear investigation. 121 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$800 WILL BUY EXCELLET PAYING BUSIness, in good location, with splendid stock of merchandise, fine store fixtures, horse and buggy, etc.; clears over $400 per month; bears closest investigation. 99 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be removed if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. Also a 12-horse portable engine and boiler, with hoisting drum complete. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 44 INCHES DIAMETER, 18 feet 2-16 inch flues; one 40 inches diameter, 16 feet 2-14 inch flues; one 46 inches diameter, 14 feet 5-10 inch flues; one 44 inches diameter, 12 feet 43-3 inch tubes, with dome—all new work. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—AN EIGHTH DEGENer press, to hire or purchase. Apply this morning to PERRY, MORRIS & SULTZER, job printers, 136 State-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES MANNING, who left his home, Twenty-first and Oakley-sts., on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock, to go to the fire, and has not been heard of since. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his wife, 78 Rubio-st., between Eighteenth-st. and Canalport-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer to go to Evanston; small family and good wages. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Small private family. 978 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, WILLing to assist in care of children. Apply at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 145 THROOP-ST., NEAR VAN-Buren, a girl to do kitchen work, wash, and iron. A Swede, Norwegian or German with good references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 234 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two. Apply at No. 547 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST AND SECOND GIRL AT 130 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, immediately. Call at 82 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 751 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS girl to take charge of dining-room. Also, a competent kitchen girl. References.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent and obliging woman as cook and laundress. A willing and obliging woman who thoroughly understands her business, will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune counting-room, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND MUST BE A good laundress, at 33 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 423 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, German, Swede, or Scandinavian, for general housework. Apply at 519 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL, one who understands her business, at 634 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Irish and Catholics need not apply; a good home to the right sort. Call at 12 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE FAMily in Evanston. Apply to S. S. BLISS.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK AT BOOK folding. Room 20, 180 Adams-st. S. WILSON.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, good washer and ironer. 147 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer. 482 West Taylor-st., corner Lytle. Good pay.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Wages $3 per week, at 30 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS TO DO GENERAL KITCHENwork at BURCKY & MILAN'S restaurant, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, A SCANDINAVIAN OR Welsh girl to do chamber work and wait on table. 299 West Washington-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER RIGHT away, at 1005 West Madison-st. Apply to Miss E. E. GOODMAN, 1005 Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—10 HANDS TO MAKE LADIES' UNderwear, and take part pay in a Singer sewing machine. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A TAILORESS, TO WORK ON COATS. Room 10, 116 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK ON COATS. NONE but good workers need apply. Room 26, 189 South Clark-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL IN a family of three to have the care of one child 4 months old. Call this morning at 876½ Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. 57 Calumet-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS AND collar ironer. Home Laundry, 533 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 50 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country. Room 12 Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALES LADY, IN DRY GOODS STORE 64 and 66 West Randolph-st.; one speaking German preferred.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT LADIES FOR THE city and one for every town to sell my fast-selling rubber goods and toilet articles for ladies. Splendid chance to make money on small capital. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A LADY OF FIRST-CLASS QUALIFIcations, who writes a good hand, to act as clerk and correspondent. Address, stating salary expected, F 58, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINgle, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board. Also day-boarders accommodated.

71 EAST MONROE-ST.—1 FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, and 2 boarders wanted.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished, second-story front room for two, with board. Few boarders taken. References exchanged.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, rooms en suite or single. Parties visiting the Exposition accommodated. Day board reasonable.

694 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE HANDSOME newly furnished rooms, with board; one front, with first-class accommodations. Reference required.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF UNfurnished parlors, with board; also, furnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references.

751 WABASH-AV. — NEW AND BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements, has been refitted for the accommodation of those desiring a pleasant home. Rooms singly or en suite. Table first-class. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

880 INDIANA-AV.—A DESIRABLE AND NEW furnished front suite, with board, to permanent parties.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT, WITH board, a large front parlor; also, a suite of rooms unfurnished, except carpets, to four adults, in a small private family.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor, with board.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A SUITE OF EITHER 2 OR 3 rooms, one a parlor with bay window, all nicely furnished, will be rented together or single, with good board.

West Side.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good rooms and board, and enjoy the freedom of a home, in a musical family.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—TWO young gents, or two young ladies, and one young lady to room with another, at very low terms. House and location very inviting; near Union Park, only one block from Madison-st. cars.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with good board for the winter, on reasonable terms.

332 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can be furnished with board and pleasant home.

376 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE room, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; a few day boarders accommodated; pleasant location and all modern improvements.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms, with closets; private family modern improvements.

604 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board. The place has changed hands. Terms, $5.50 per week.

695 WEST MADISON-ST. — PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with good, well cooked, clean board, for gentleman; quiet, safe home place, $7 and $8, dinner at 6½ o'clock; street cars pass the door.

Hotels.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board per week, $5; per day, $1; single meals, 50 cts.; lodgings, 50 cts.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES, YOU CAN FIND JUST THE ROOM, WITH board, you are looking for at $12 per week. Address L 36, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentleman and wife, two children, and nurse, for the winter, South or North Side. Private family preferred. Address P 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—ABOUT OCT. 1, BY A YOUNG MAN, board and lodging in a pleasant locality with a private family; references given; terms moderate. F 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG Englishman, either on West or South Side. Must be in easy distance of street cars. Requires dinner at 6 o'clock. Address, with terms, for 3 days, P 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR SELF, wife, and daughter of 15, in vicinity of Union Park. Accommodations must be good and genteel, and for which a reasonable price will be paid promptly. Address O B, Carrier 24.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO ENgage day-board in a quiet house near corner Sixteenth or Eighteenth-sts. and Wabash-av. Please address P 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH fire, by two young men, in a private family, on West Side, convenient to Lumberman's Line of 'buses. Address GEO. SUMNER, care Carrier 3, Station E.

BOARD—BY TWO STUDENTS, WITH COMFORTAble room in a private family, east of State-st. and south of Thirtieth. Terms moderate. Address, stating terms, D 27, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

ANY ONE HAVING $6,000 WORTH CHICAGO property which he wants to realize on at once, can exchange it for cattle, hogs, &c., and the lease of a splendid stock and fruit farm within 1 mile of Rockford. Address personally or through your real estate agents P 82, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE SUBURBAN LOTS and cash for furniture, a good watch, shot-gun, or rifle. C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER GOOD PROPERty, some fine lots at South Englewood, two blocks from depot. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 205 LaSalle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A GOOD HOUSE—A REliable man. Only small capital required; for balance, time may be had. Address PARTNER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PAYing business, or will sell. 25 South Desplaines-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, prompt, and reliable bookkeeper. Address P 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS by a competent druggist of 5 years' city and country experience. References A 1. Address CHEMIST, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETAIL HARDware clerk, who speaks English, German, and Scandinavian. Refers to present and former employers. Address F 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GENERAL business experience; good bookkeeper, reliable cashier. An A 1 correspondent. Address F 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ASsistant bookkeeper by a man experienced in double-entry, understands bookkeeping in every form, is a ready and experienced correspondent, rapid and correct in accounts. Address F 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUG clerk, who can loan employer $400; country no objection. Address D 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH 18 months' experience in retail grocery business is desirous of obtaining a situation where he can earn a respectable living; good references. Address G H, 141 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—$25 WILL BE GIVEN TO any one who will procure me a situation as clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale store; first-class penman, correct in accounts; references unexceptionable. Address F 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, at a reasonable salary. Address F 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 BOOKkeeper with some good house. Good reference will be given, and a good salary expected. Address P 63, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the care of horses and is a careful driver; will make himself generally useful about the house. Please address J. M., at his present employers, 290 West Washington-st., for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages. Address P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. THOROughly understands the business. A careful driver, with good city reference. Address T C, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A HOME FOR THE WINter—By a boy with good recommendations, for housework, etc. Apply 154½ Stanton-av., two blocks east of South Park-av., south of Thirty-seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN SOME hotel or dining-room, by one who understands the business. Address F 33, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND strong Norwegian, who has grown up in business and has many years of experience, in handling any kind of goods, as packer or porter in a wholesale business. References will be given. Address F 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NIGHT WORK. FROM 6 to 11 p. m., by a young man who has had several years' experience in general commercial business. Address F 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, to do second work in a private family. Call at 317 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS WITH AN American family. Address 147 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDE GIRLS, one as cook the other as second girl, in private family. Apply 116 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Scandinavian and German girls can be supplied by Mrs. HANSTEIN, 124 East Erie-st., Room 17.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork or housework. Call at 590 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWEgian girl to do second work or take care of a child. Please call for two days at No. 40 Temple-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second-work in a private family together. Can give the best of references. Please call at 238 Third-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as a good pastry-cook, or meat cook, where assistance is given. Address, or call at 169 West Kinzie-st. MRS. BURDICHE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second-work in private family. 143 North Elizabeth-st. Call for two days. Can give good references.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl. Call at 406 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work and sew, or in a small private family at general housework. Call on Tuesday or Wednesday at 194 Ewing-st., near Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a private family; best of reference if required. Call at No. 1 Noble-st., corner of Kinzie.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS hotel cook in the country. Working Girls' Home, 327 West Randolph-st.; cheap board for girls.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE A PLACE to do housework for a small family, where she can have a good home. Can be seen at No. 13 Catharine-st., near Canal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by two girls, one as cook, the other as second girl; South Side preferred. Call at 297 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at 35 Price-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. 179 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at No. 3 Noble-st., near Kinzie.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COOK AND SECond girl. Call at No. 54 Dussold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to cook. Apply at 241 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young man, in an office or store, good writer, and can keep books. Address L C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work in a private family. Call or address 93 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Please call this morning at 149 Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN a private family, to do cooking, washing, and ironing. 88 Hurlbut-st., North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO YOUNG BOHEmian girls, for second work or nursing. Call at 285 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE for general second work, and the other to cook, wash, and iron. Best of reference. 13 Ray-av., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—A NO. 1 SITUATION FOR any kind of housework. Can give the best of references, and make myself generally useful. 365 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT American girl, to do general housework or second work and wait on table. No objections to a private boarding-house. Can come well recommended. Call or address, for two days, 379 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do light second work or take care of children. Please call or address for 2 days 169 North Curtis-st., first floor.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EXPERIenced lady's sick nurse. Address MRS. WELCH, No. 119 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE. CALL at 188 Centre-av., up-stairs.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WOULD LIKE to wash for a few gentlemen or for a family, and would keep the clothes in repair. Address F 48, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; would take charge of a widower's family in the city or country; good references given. Address Mrs. LIVINGSTON, 173 South Halsted-st., book store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE LADY, of good ability, thoroughly competent, as housekeeper in a first-class hotel; understands the business; highest references for competency, respectability, etc. Call on or address Miss BOTHAMLEY, 13 Eldridge-court.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ATTENTION, LADIES!—For the best hotel cooks in Chicago (female); also, male cook. References excellent. And girls for hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding and private houses; also, housekeeper wanted, and girls of every nationality for city and country. Come one, come all, and get suited, at Room 12, 379 East Madison-st. Mrs. POTTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help can be supplied at Room 12 Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady wishes a position in a store or office, or any place by which she can render herself independent. Address 117 North Market-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience, as saleswoman; writes a rapid, plain hand; best reference; is willing to engage in any light business. Address F 34, Tribune office, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS had four years' experience as cashier and bookkeeper in a large retail city house, in the same capacity; best of references. Address J 25, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TRAVELING AND LOCAL agents to sell La Creme de Lis. You will be astonished how it will improve the complexion. For chapped hands, lips, or pimples, we challenge the world to produce anything equal to it. For sale at the Exposition, by BELL, MANN & CO., 169 Wabash-av., also by the manufacturers, 446 Wabash-av. Druggists visiting the city will please give us a call. Profits 100 per cent.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 PER DAY EASILY made. Call, or address immediately W. H. KEELER, Wabash House, 320 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTtonhole cutters, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 WATCH AS PREMIUM to each agent, male or female; best paying and fastest selling goods extant; $40 to $60 a week, sure money, till spring; send 25 cents for two samples, worth 60 cents, or stamp for papers. Samples to clergymen free. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40 LOTS SOUTHWEST FOR A good improved farm.
48 near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard for residence.
Some ½-acre lots, 35 minutes from the city, for house and lot; will assume incumbrance.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY—33 and 35 West VanBuren-st.; brick dwelling, 25x65; ground, 50x178; building on rear, 2-story, 68x50 feet, alley 40 feet wide, for vacant lots in fire limits.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—105 FEET, GOOD location, on North Side, for house and lot on North Side. Address F 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE FOR two fine horses, double and single harness and buggy. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Room 46.

ONLY A FLURRY.

[Continued from the First Page.]

will be reopened to-morrow or Wednesday. The Government will

CONTINUE TO PURCHASE BONDS,

as already announced, so long as that course seems necessary to relieve the business interests and allay the existing stringency of the money market, so far as it is occasioned by scarcity of currency. To-day's exhibit makes it appear that there is a balance of $14,600,000 currency in the Treasury, but there should be deducted from that amount a little over $6,000,000, which were paid out for bonds purchased on Saturday and to-day.

THE EXACT AMOUNT BOUGHT

to-day is $3,333,850, while on Saturday there was a fraction more than $2,900,000 worth of bonds bought. Thus it will be seen that there still remains in the Treasury about $8,500,000 currency, which it is expected will be as much as the Government will feel obliged to use in the purchase of bonds, unless some extraordinary and unforeseen exigency arises. If, however, it seems necessary, the Treasury will continue to buy bonds, and will draw upon the $44,000,000 reserve.

The following are the principal points of

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT GRANT,

which will be published in the *National Republican* to-morrow morning. It became apparent to the President, before the interview in New York ended, that the railroad operators alone were seriously involved, and that the representatives of banks or firms not complicated by those operations were free from the fright of the panic. The President further explained that, in pursuing the policy adopted, it was intended to relieve the stringency of the market by developing the actual necessities of the community in such a way as not only to relieve those necessities, but to enable the Government to purchase its own indebtedness. In other words, he believes that the purchase of bonds by the Treasury would enable the public, if an actual necessity existed for relief, to obtain that relief, and, at the same time, enable the Treasury to reduce the public debt, by drawing on its ample surplus of currency. He was well aware of the fact that the opportunity thus afforded to the West to obtain the currency so much desired in those sections of the country would be taken advantage of, but this result he accepted with satisfaction.

HE FELT CONFIDENT

that the end had been reached, and that, as soon as the adjustment of the affairs now progressing is effected, the customary channels of business will reopen, and commercial transactions of every character will proceed as before, with the favorable exception that the markets will have reached a lasting and a substantial basis. In alluding to the character of the panic, the President denounced, in most unsparing terms, the absurdity of the propositions of the stock-gamblers; and added that the result of the purchase of bonds exposed the utter rottenness of the basis on which they carry on their business. He argued that, if they were legitimate business men, having a legitimate business, they would have been enabled to obtain currency for their relief by availing themselves of the action of the Government. The merchants and

SOME BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS

have already taken advantage of that action, and, while the facts developed by the result show that the brokers had no bonds, the merchants, instead of discounting their paper at ruinous rates, had obtained funds by disposing of their Government securities. He received two dispatches yesterday from eminent houses in Europe interested in American securities, informing him that the policy of selling bonds had operated to restore as well as elevate confidence in them.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TWENTY MILLIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President had an another interview of more than an hour with Secretary Richardson at the White House this morning, at which Secretary Delano and Postmaster-General Creswell were present. It has been decided to send $20,000,000 from the National Treasury here to Assistant-Treasurer Hillhouse in New York to-night, to enable that officer to buy all bonds that may be offered.

THE PRESIDENT FEELS ENCOURAGED

at the news to-day, and will be guided by circumstances as to whether he will leave to-night. Secretary Richardson has been ... receiving telegrams from New York every few minutes during the day, posting him as to the condition of affairs there. In reply to interrogatories this morning, he said everything was more encouraging, and that Government would buy bonds just as fast as they were presented. He had

PLENTY OF MONEY,

and would give it out to all who came with their bonds. When the question was asked whether or not this money to pay for bonds would come from the legal reserve, he answered: "Never mind about that. I will attend to getting the money. The Government is all right, and intends to keep so."

The Secretary of the Treasury contradicts the statement that

THE NAVY ACCOUNT

has been transferred from the banking-house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in London, to Clews, Habicht & Co., and declares that there is no intention of making such a transfer.

Secretary Richardson received the following

DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK

to-day: "Mercantile business progresses as usual. Wall street is clearing itself. The people join in congratulations to the President and Secretary Richardson for their stability. The Stock Exchange will be opened on Wednesday."

The run on the Freedmen's and Washington City Savings' Banks has nearly subsided.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON INTERVIEWED.

In conversation to-day, Secretary Richardson stated his belief that the panic was now at an end, and that there need be no further apprehensions of trouble. He had no fear of any wide-spread disaster resulting from this, as the country is in a very prosperous condition, which was shown by the fact that throughout the panic there was no call upon the National Treasury for assistance except from New York, a slight one from Philadelphia, and still less from Washington. From the West and South there have been no request for aid, and he had no idea that there would be. He further stated that the Government would continue to purchase bonds as long as persons would bring them, but he did not suppose that they would be offered many days.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—No serious effect of the panic in New York is yet noticed in this city. The banks appear to be as strong as usual, and bankers, brokers, and merchants are free from any especial excitement. A good deal of interest, however, is shown in the reports of the movement in Wall street. Some embarrassment is experienced by the fall of prices of securities, and some individual houses are sustained with difficulty through New York failures. Money is still very close, but the stringency does not appear to be greater than it was before the panic. The banks are generally accommodating their customers. Outside paper finds purchasers, though, of course, rather more closely scrutinized than before. The feeling among business men here is quite hopeful. Everyone is waiting for the end of the panic, a little uneasy as to consequences, but the belief is expressed on all sides that no lasting serious effects will be felt. Our National Banks are apparently sound and unlikely to sustain any material loss by the disaster. General business is improving. The merchandise markets are in a favorable condition to take advantage of the present fall trade, which promises better results than for several years past. Many staple articles are selling for better prices than six months ago. Certainly, so far as Boston is concerned, the outlook is encouraging.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The financial sky was dark here this morning. Early dispatches received from New York by private parties stated that all the banks in that city would probably suspend to-day. This deepened the general gloom. The banks

DREW THEIR LINES CLOSELY,

and accommodated only gilt-edged names, friends, bringing good collaterals. Many men who needed money forbore to ask for it, but got along the best way they could under the circumstances. Discounts were few, and sight drafts on New York were refused. Eastern exchange was not, of course, in much demand, there being little doing in a commercial way. The banks have all along kept up a stout front, talking a little better than they felt. There has been nothing that seemed like a run thus far on any bank in St. Louis. A run was reported on the Freedmen's Savings Bank, but it proved to be a mistake. Probably an aggregate of $50,000 would cover all the money withdrawn from the banks by timid depositors. The German banks, which have an ignorant class of depositors, are

STRENGTHENING THEMSELVES

against possible danger. The Clearing House went on with business in the usual way, but the balances were smaller than common, not exceeding $270,000. Merchants showed a general desire to neglect their country correspondents, advising them not to draw at sight.

BUSINESS ON 'CHANGE

was exceedingly dull, although there was no great depreciation in prices. A good many wanted to sell, but there being few purchasers the sellers preferred holding to suffering a decline. All dealers in produce are confident of the fall trade, thinking that in all lines of products the Eastern and foreign demand will be quite equal to the supply, and prices will be good.

THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF TIMIDITY,

although things were so unsettled that it seemed like a chaos.

The sky brightened about noon, when encouraging reports began to come from New York. After that

GENERAL QUIETUDE AND CONFIDENCE

began to prevail. The bankers generally express the opinion that the worst has passed, and the public has no reason to fear. No mercantile failures are reported, nor even hinted at. Country agents and dealers having been ordered not to move produce. The prevailing dullness must necessarily continue several days.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWO SIGNIFICANT FAILURES YESTERDAY.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 22.—There have been two failures here to-day, those of James T. Brady & Co., corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, and the Security Trust Company. James T. Brady & Co. were badly spoken of on the streets on Saturday. Their failure is owing to large drafts upon them by country correspondents, which is a business they largely courted. As soon as their suspension was announced, an immense crowd gathered in the vicinity. They had a great many small depositors, who made a great clamor to get in. However, the police went on the ground and preserved order. Immediately after the Brady suspension,

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY CLOSED

its doors. It is a new institution, and is officered by some of the wealthiest men in the city, David Gregg being its President, and B. L. Fahnestock one of its Directors. It is said that they were largely interested in Brady & Co.'s. Immediately after these suspensions, the Bank Presidents met, and resolved to stand by one another and to see every bank out that had collateral securities, provided a run should be made upon it. The day has been quiet.

THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE IS EXPRESSED

in our banks. Brady & Co. state it was the evil rumors that caused them to suspend, as it made a run upon them which they at present could not meet. The Security Trust Company has yet made no statement. Its liabilities are not very great. The amount of Brady & Co.'s liabilities are said to be large, but it is believed that there are ample assets to meet them, if they can only be made available.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—The financial excitement is somewhat revived to-day by rumored heavy losses by the New York agency of the Montreal Bank. The statements are emphatically denied. Only one institution has suffered loss, and that amounts to not more than $10,000. The banks refuse to sell currency drafts on New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—Firms in this city have weathered the financial crisis, with the one exception of Morse. The excitement has died out.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Sept. 22.—The Canada Southern Railroad Company have, owing to the financial crisis in New York, been obliged to cancel all their contracts for the present, and have ordered the discharge of all their workmen not employed on regular trains running over the roads. The cause of this is reported to be complications in Daniel Drew's affairs, he being a large stockholder in the Company.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—Money matters here are substantially unchanged. Currency is exceedingly scarce, and business is restricted in consequence, but there is no excitement whatever, and the banks continue to supply all their regular mercantile customers with necessary funds. Grain paper, however, is in light demand, owing to the difficulty of selling New York exchange, and the banks do very little in the way of assuming new obligations in that line. Business generally continues good, and merchants report an active trade, notwithstanding the financial disturbance.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 22.—The leading business men here express the opinion that the New York crisis is over, and that, within a week or so, money will be more abundant than usual. Our citizens have never felt any very grave apprehensions as to the financial future, and to-day the feeling is more buoyant than ever. The worst features connected with the trouble is the depressing effect it will have upon railroad enterprises, and as we are now struggling laboriously to raise funds to complete an important road to Columbus, which will connect with the coal-fields of Southeastern Ohio, we are peculiarly sensitive on this score. The grain-dealers are represented to be in excellent financial condition, and they themselves claim to have enough funds at their command to transact their business until the close of navigation, without reference to possible contingencies in New York. Their statements seem to be confirmed by the movements of grain upon 'Change, which does not seem to show any sympathy with New York disturbances, except a considerable decrease in the number of spot transactions, with a corresponding increase in future sales. There has been no serious loss by any Toledo man reported to have occurred in New York.

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22.—P. M. Myers & Co., of New York, who suspended on Saturday evening, are the financial agents of this city; also of the Southern Minnesota Railway. The city had no funds with them, except about $15,000 for the payment of interest on bonds due on the 12th of September, but of which no statement has as yet been received. The railway could not lose by them. The public appears to be recovering confidence, and construes the latest dispatches from the East to indicate that the danger of a general financial crash has passed.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 22.—A report gained ground here yesterday that one of the banks in this city was involved by reason of the recent failures in the East, and there was quite a flutter of excitement. An investigation showed everything all sound, and no cause for alarm.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—H. W. Burt & Co., private bankers and brokers, closed this afternoon.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 22—5 p. m.—Much anxiety is manifested on all sides to hear further news from New York. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. continue to pay cash in the usual manner over their counter, and the run on their house has ceased. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm by leading bankers.

A. G. Cattell has telegraphed the Secretary Richardson that the business of the Syndicate is not disturbed by the financial troubles.

Among the rumors current in the Stock Exchange is one that the Bank of England holds $300,000 of Jay Cooke & Co.'s acceptances, and that the Rothschilds have $100,000 of the same paper.

LONDON, Sept. 22—5:30 p. m.—The dispatch announcing the closing of the New York Gold Exchange has been bulletined. This news is accepted as an indication of the gravity of the financial situation, and the market for American securities is again depressed.

CHICAGO.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

did not present a very panicky or noisy spectacle yesterday. The gallery was filled with people, and the hallways outside were crowded, but while there was a pretty full attendance inside, there was comparatively little confusion and excitement. Part of this serenity may have been due to the first dispatches received yesterday morning from New York, among which were a couple to J. K. Fisher, of the Board of Trade, the information contained in which was quite consolatory. The first one was:

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The New York banks all right. All open this morning. B. F. CARVER.

The second was:

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Banks all open this morning. Stock Exchange closed. All the brokers busy paring off stocks, which it will take a day or so to liquidate. All is quiet, and confidence among stock people entirely restored. A. CAMMACK.

Dispatches read from Buffalo and New York indicated an utter stagnation there in grain and provisions, and the same state of affairs developed itself here.

THERE WERE SALES OF WHEAT

at prices 4 cents less than Saturday, which sales awakened the indignation of many who could not see the policy of sacrificing property unnecessarily, most of the loss coming on the farmers, and who believed, like Murry Nelson, that the best thing the Board could do would be to adjourn. There was really no business to be done. Everything had come to a sudden standstill. There was no money to be obtained from the Chicago banks, which, in turn, could not get any from New York. All that was necessary was simply for every man to hold on to what he had, and wait. A proposition to adjourn was submitted during the day to the Board of Directors, and was negatived by them, partly because it seemed unnecessary, and partly since it was thought it might start a panic.

The Directors also considered the advisability of holding a meeting of the Open Board, to see whether they would request the Government to reissue the forty-four million withdrawn greenbacks, but this proposition was also

DECIDEDLY VOTED DOWN.

There were no shipments yesterday, for nobody could get any money from the banks, and the shippers stood around disconsolately, taking no special interest in life. Much grain came in yesterday, but it had started before the scare set in. It is expected that the receipts for the rest of the week will drop off materially.

In spite of the few wheat sales, the condition on 'Change was that of stagnation. There was no checking. Some were unable to put up their margins, and others unable to buy anything, since they had nothing in bank.

A TOUR THROUGH THE SAVINGS BANKS

yesterday, indicated the least ripple of excitement among the depositors consequent upon the publication of the notice that the time-clause would be enforced. Many never heard of the time-clause; they put their money to rest in a bank because it was a bank, and never troubled their head reading the by-laws and regulations. When they saw the notice in the papers, they sort of felt bound to visit the banks and see what it meant. They needed an explanation. Some believed their money was utterly gone, and would never return. Had not the notice been published, there would not have been any uneasiness. At the

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

which has some 13,000 depositors, quite a little crowd congregated, and there was a rush to the Paying-Teller's window. Each depositor was equipped with a bank-book, and demanded the amount to his credit. Some of them were very badly scared, and gave notice that they would draw their money in sixty days. The notices were taken. The majority, however, were amenable to reason, and being satisfied with the explanation tendered by the clerks, went home, taking with them relieved minds, and leaving safe balances behind them. They had heard vague rumors, which grew as they flew, and they did not know what was coming. When convinced that everything was lovely, they separated reassured and happy. A few cases of peculiar hardship were treated with the utmost leniency. When a poor woman went in and showed that her child was dead and awaiting burial, her tale of woe fell upon sympathetic ears. She got her money. Other cases were met with like generosity. Depositors came and handed in their money with unwavering confidence, and as much cash was handled by the Receiving Teller as on any other Monday. At the

FIDELITY BANK AND SAFE DEPOSITORY

things were quiet. About forty notices of withdrawal were given, and deposits were made as usual. At times during the day there was not a single person at the paying counter, and the latter had nothing to do but gaze on the picturesque ruins of the old Court-House. The same can be said of the

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

of which Mr. Henry Greenebaum is President. When the doors were thrown open in the morning, eight or nine persons demanded their money, but when they were informed how matters stood, they left easy and contented. There was nothing in the nature of a run. Very few notices were filed, and business continued in the even tenor of its way throughout the day. Not a few deposited cash. At the

M., F. & M. BANK

there was no occurrence of any interest. A few persons made inquiries about the notice, and were told their deposits were safe. Cases of necessity were attended to here as elsewhere, a few notices were given, and deposits received. There was nothing in the place to write about.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN

is a new savings institution, having some 400 depositors, and Mr. Francis Lackner for President. There was no run, no excitement, nothing to write about.

THE CHICAGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION

was calm and undisturbed. Business was as good as ever; there were new depositors, very few notices, and no crowd.

THE HIBERNIAN BANK

did its usual business, and was ready for any calls that were made. Its President, Mr. Clarke, was out of the city, and had not signed the agreement regarding the time-clause. There was no flurry of any kind around the institution, no unusual demand for money, and everything proceeded as if there had been no Jay Cooke, or any other man to disturb the financial world.

THE OTHER SAVINGS BANKS

were in the same easy frame of mind. Nothing arose to cause perturbation. The common sense of the people showed itself everywhere, and there was a frank and perfect understanding between bank officials and the public. In the morning the uneasiness was most apparent. As the day wore on and

CHEERING ADVICES ARRIVED

from New York, there was a stronger feeling, and a better tone prevailed, and, by 3 o'clock, when the banks closed for the day, confidence may be said to have been fully restored, but that there was no good ground for uneasiness at any time in Chicago a few days will abundantly prove.

THE RAILROADS.

But little business is at present being transacted by the different railroads in this city, and all new enterprises are temporarily stopped on account of the present money panic in New York. The roads mostly affected by the panic are the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, the Chicago & Illinois River, and the Chicago & LaSalle, because these roads are depending upon the negotiations of their securities to obtain money for the building and equipping of their lines, and the panic will therefore have a tendency to embarrass their operations and projects.

As far as the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, the Burlington & Quincy, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroads are concerned, it will have no other effect upon them than to diminish temporarily their shipments, and consequently their receipts.

The Chicago & Pacific Railroad will undoubtedly be all right, as this road has been built by private parties, with private capital.

The Chicago & Paducah, the Chicago & Iowa, and the other Hinckley roads, are also all right, as they are strongly backed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

The bonds recently issued by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company have been negotiated with the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, who are among the soundest financiers in the country, and there are no apprehensions felt whatever but that they will be able to fulfill all their contracts.

MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS.

At a meeting of the Bank Presidents of Chicago last evening, at the Gardner House, they resolved to stand by each other in case of need, but have no fears, as everything here is in a healthy condition.

FAIRS.

Whiteside County (Ill.) Annual Fair.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 22.—The eighteenth annual fair of the Whiteside County Agricultural Society promises to be superior in interest to any before held in the county. The best horses in the States of Illinois and Iowa are now on the ground, some twenty in number, to compete for the $2,000 in purses offered by the Sterling Driving Park Association. The Gold-Dust and Bashaw stock is well represented.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Steamships Java and Baltic, from New York; Siberia, from Boston; Canadian, and Prussia, from Montreal arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamships Egypt, City of Montreal, and City of New York, from Liverpool.

FILIAL LOVE.

Two Kansas Boys Manifested It by Shooting Each Other's Parents.

And Then the Men Did Some Shooting on Their Own Account.

A Border-Ruffian Deservedly Killed by an Officer.

The Daily Record of Crimes in All Parts of the Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—The little City of Independence, twelve miles from here, was the scene of a terrible tragedy yesterday. Jim Crow Chiles, a noted desperado, was shot and killed, his son mortally wounded, and three others dangerously wounded. He was a burly desperado, and reckless when under the influence of liquor. He had killed several before; always carried

AN ARSENAL OF REVOLVERS,

and was feared by the people and officers of the law, on account of his reputation as a quick and fatal marksman. Few dared molest him or arrest him; and the knowledge of this, made him presumptuous and quarrelsome, when slightly intoxicated though good natured under other circumstances. He was at the Exposition in this city on Saturday, and went home slightly intoxicated. He continued drunk Sunday morning, and seemed determined on a row. He commenced abusing a young German named Sampson, whom he slapped in the face, and threatened with a pistol. He said he would give him (the German) $20 to go and tell the Marshal to come and arrest him. Deputy Marshal Peacock was standing in front of the store near by, where Chiles sought him out. Peacock said, "How are you Jim?" Chiles responded with

A SLAP IN THE FACE.

Peacock said, "Did you mean that?" Chiles responded with a blow. Peacock had a heavy cane with him, with which he struck at Chiles, who dodged and stepped back off from the platform in front of the stone. When Peacock raised up his cane, Chiles drew his revolver, Peacock doing the same. A clinch followed, in which Chiles

DID HIS BEST TO SHOOT

Peacock, he using his utmost strength to wrest the pistol from him before the affray. Chiles had previously met the son of the Deputy-Marshal and threatened him, saying he would shoot his father. The boy, being alarmed, went to the store and got a revolver, and during the struggle between Chiles and Peacock stood on the opposite corner of the street. At this point in the melee young Peacock ran across the street and fired a shot, which wounded Chiles slightly in the back. Chiles redoubled his efforts to shoot the Deputy Marshal.

Here a son of Chiles, a mere boy, appeared on the scene. He picked up his father's revolver,

COCKED IT WITH BOTH HANDS,

and fired. The ball struck the Marshal on the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. The boy also fired again, wounding young Peacock in the leg. Deputy Peacock, not knowing who shot him, then thought his life at stake. He seized his revolver, put the muzzle to Chiles' face, and

SHOT HIM THROUGH THE HEAD,

beneath the right eye, killing him instantly. While this was going on, young Peacock shot young Chiles, inflicting what is believed to be a mortal wound. In the meantime, Marshal Farrow, learning of the affray, appeared on the scene unarmed, and received a severe wound in the chest. It is not known who fired the shot.

The excitement was intense, and the grief of the family heartrending. The general impression is that Chiles received his deserts, and Deputy-Marshal Peacock has the sympathy of the citizens of Independence for his doing, in discharge of duty. He is still alive and the prospects are that he will recover. He says he had no idea of shooting Chiles till after he received the wound, from whom he then did not know. Young Chiles

WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Young Peacock will recover, as also Marshal Farrow.

The inquest on Chiles' body was held on Sunday afternoon, in the same room where Chiles' first victim was laid for the same purpose seventeen years ago. The ruffians of Missouri are fast going where the woodbine climbeth.

ELSEWHERE.

To be Lifted Up in Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—At Boorie, on Saturday, Judge Galt sentenced John Tyson and son and George Sidney and son, of Gray County, to be hung on the 16th of December next for the murder, in February last, of Francis Smith, a trader from Syracuse, N. Y. The affair, which for a long time was wrapped in mystery, was brought to light by Coroner White, of Parry Sound.

Suicide of an Octogenarian.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 22.—J. H. Chapman, a highly-respected citizen of Springvale, this county, committed suicide on Sunday. No cause is assigned. He was 79 years of age.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A whole family, named Walker, were arrested in Tremont, N. Y., yesterday, on a charge of counterfeiting currency and stamps. A large quantity was found on their premises and materials for the manufacture of more.

Capture of a Horse-Thief.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 22.—Sheriff Schroder, of Grundy County, Ill., started from our city this morning for Morris with a stolen horse and the thief, by name of Seymour, a young man not over 17 years old. The horse was stolen from Mr. Cox, near Morris, about one week ago, and sold to Armstrong, near Streator, in this county, for $80. The thief was arrested by Armstrong and delivered to City Marshal Foster, of Streator.

Fatal Affray at Independence, Mo.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 22.—A terrible shooting affair occurred here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of three others. It appears that James J. Chiles met Deputy Marshal James Peacock on the street, and slapped him in the face. A fight ensued, during which a pistol fell from Chiles' pocket, which was picked up by his son, 14 years old, who shot Peacock in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. Peacock then shot Chiles through the head, killing him. A son of Peacock then shot young Chiles, wounding him fatally. City Marshal Farrow, who then came up to stop the fight, was slightly wounded in the breast, but by whom is not known.

Burglars Arrange for a Big Diamond Robbery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—A daring and extensive plot to rob the Exposition of diamonds and other valuables has been discovered. It was arranged that experienced burglars should be placed near the cases containing an immense amount of diamonds, jewelry, and silverware, while confederates should cut the gas pipe which supplies the Exposition and which runs through an open common. In the darkness and confusion the raid was to be made, the cases smashed and the valuables secured. The guards have been strengthened, calcium lights provided, and all precautions taken to frustrate their design.

WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—On Tuesday, for New England pressure will diminish, with fresh southwesterly and southerly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas. For the Middle States fresh winds mostly from the southeast and southwest, cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, fresh and brisk wind, mostly from the northwest and southeast, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas. For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley winds shifting to northwest and north with clearing, but partly cloudy weather. For Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with rain. The winds shifting to west and north, probably during the afternoon and evening, with clearing weather. For the Upper Lake region and Northwest, light to fresh northerly to northwesterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

YELLOW FEVER.

Abatement of the Disease at Memphis—The Epidemic on the Increase at Shreveport—Many New Cases Reported.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The total number of deaths to-day were 21, of which 12 died from yellow fever, as follows: Sarah A. Traffle, aged 10, No. 32 Front street, yellow fever; Ben Bagley, colored, aged 25, hollow south of Union and west of Louderdale, yellow fever; Thomas Joyce, aged 27, corner of Exchange and Front, debility; George Clay, colored, Chill Hollow, near Union, brain fever; Frank Kearney, aged 36, No. 136 Front street, yellow fever; Thomas E. Gaunt, age 51, No. 210 Fifth street, Chelsea, congestion; James Stewart, age 38, No. 12 Overton street, congestion; Emma Smith, colored, age 25, Jassamine street, near Louderdale street, dropsy; Nancy Lagorio, age 34, No. 182 Front street, yellow fever; James S. Butts, age 20, No. 54 Third street, yellow fever; Isaac Isaacs, age 23, No. 187 Linden street, yellow fever; William A. Hall, age 38, No. 192 Main street, yellow fever; Emile Tanner, age 3, No. 84 Front street, yellow fever; Thomas Laffin, colored, age 50, No. 85 Exchange street, unknown; Kate Collins, age 17, yellow fever, No. 5 Commerce street; Kate Glancy, age 17, yellow fever, No. 55 Front street; Sallie Jones, aged 4 hours; Madison and Orleans, unknown; Michael Smith, age 40, No. 13 Market, yellow fever; Margaret Kerns, age 50, foot of Exchange, debility; Dr. O. W. Stewart, age 40, No. 29 Avery street, yellow fever; Lizzie Bucken, age 25, No. 16 Alabama, yellow fever.

The disease is not spreading to any great extent, and but a few new cases are reported to-night, they being generally confined to the infected localities, Happy Hollow and Pinch, with an occasional case in the southern and eastern part of the city, they having taken it in nearly every case from the infected lists. The outlook is more favorable than it was during the middle of the day, and nearly all the new cases are very mild.

The Howard Relief Association to-day have received thirty-one applications for yellow fever nurses and have supplied fourteen. They report an abundance of male nurses, but need female nurses, notwithstanding that fifteen arrived here from Mobile. They report among their sick five deaths to-day, and up to date have disbursed over $1,000, and a large quantity of provisions and stores.

THE ODD-FELLOWS

report nine nurses attending members of the order, and six awaiting orders. One member, Mr. Harman, died this evening. The Masons have but three or four cases, and have nurses provided for each.

The wife of A. J. Wheeler, editor of the *Masonic Jewel*, was taken ill with the fever last night, but is doing well.

There are several other relie fassociations, but reports have not been received from them.

A drizzling rain fell during the latter part of the day which may have the effect to cleanse the streets, which has not been thoroughly done yet by the authorities. The burning of tar was again resorted to to-night, and the street-lamps are turned on, but not lighted.

The Relief Association have secured a large building on Promenade street for a hospital, and all new cases that cannot be well provided for at their homes will be provided for there.

It is reported to-night that when the Financial Committee of the Howard Association went to the Mayor to get a portion of the $10,000 appropriation by the City Council, they were told that there was no money in the City Treasury. An effort will be made to-morrow to get the different banks to loan the amount to the city. If that fails, the different merchants and business men will subscribe the amount.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—A Shreveport special to the *Picayune* says: "The yellow fever here has not abated. A fair proportion of deaths to the population in New Orleans would be 1,000 per day. The weather this morning is extremely unfavorable, being chilly and damp. The cases all look unfavorable. The number of new cases in the heart of the city are few, because all persons susceptible of disease have fallen victims to it. It is spreading in the suburbs. The wives of Judge Levisee and of Judge Laole have died. Capt. B. H. Sole, of Sole & Murphy, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most valuable citizens of Shreveport, died this morning. Lieut Woodruff, of the United States Engineers, in charge of the raft, is improving, and, it is believed, will recover.

Last night there were two young children at the headquarters of the Howard Association without father, mother, or other relatives, all having died. Many similar instances can be mentioned.

Steamer Gladiola arrived from New Orleans yesterday. She stores her cargo. There are over one hundred car loads of freight here for points West. Nothing can be moved now. It is raining at 12:30 p. m.

LATER—8 P. M.

Epidemic is on the increase; twenty interments up to 5 p. m., and a number of deaths reported since. Among them Dr. Wise.

The number of new cases reported to-day exceeds that of any previous day. Many who have considered themselves exempt are being attacked.

The colored population are becoming alarmed. There were four among the interments to-day, and eight colored cases are reported to the Howards to-night, all in one house.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 22.—The following is a list of the interments to-day: Otto Baur, aged 18; Bertha Moore, 20; Peter Mochair, 38; Louis Eenereve, 43; Robert Black, colored; Pines Cason, 35; Albert Spape, 24; L. L. Scott, white, age not stated; —— Pierson, 6 weeks; Peter Kelly, 40; P. J. Mitchell, not given; John Shanahan; W. Hecox, 64; Willis J. Ems, colored, 37; P. O. Phelps, 26; J. R. Perkins, colored, 3; Eliza Varsons, 37; J. B. McKitrick, not given; R. D. Sole, of Sole & Murphy, 54; Michael Farrell, 45.

The epidemic is on the increase.

DEVASTATION.

Terrible Storm in Florida—Towns Swept Away—Great Destruction of Property and Life.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—The following dispatch has been received from Tallahassee, Fla., dated Sept. 21: "A terrific storm prevailed throughout this section of the country on Friday morning. Several stores were unroofed, thirty or forty houses were blown down, and several others were badly damaged. A great number of gin-houses were destroyed. The crops are considered ruined. Three or four lives were lost, and several persons were wounded. A large number of cattle, etc., were killed. The roads are blocked by fallen trees, and the telegraph wires and fences are down for miles. The loss in this county is immense. St. Marks was completely swept away, only two houses being left standing, and twenty families were made homeless. Newport is also reported swept away."

FIRE ON CANAL STREET

A Promising Blaze in a Dangerous Locality—It is Extinguished With a Loss of $500.

The Fire Department was called out about 1 o'clock this morning by an alarm from Box 321, which is located at the corner of Canal and Madison streets. Officer Steele discovered smoke issuing from the rear portion of the Phoenix hotel, Nos. 83, 85, and 87 Canal street. He at once turned in the alarm. The fire seemed to have originated in the kitchen, which is located in the basement, and when discovered the flames had crept up to the third story. The engines went to work promptly, and quickly subdued the flames. The loss will not exceed $500. The building is owned by John R. Coffy, and the loss is fully covered by insurance, in the Globe, of Chicago. The locality is one in which a fire would revel, and it was not without expressions of gratification that the large crowd of excited spectators saw the flames die away.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—PASSED UP—Props Mohawk, Huron City, Passaic, Cleveland, Nashua, Salina and barges, F. Kelly and barge, Estabrook and barges; bark Summer Cloud, Drummond, Neims; schrs Niagara, George Murray, G. Fisher, Reindeer, Emerald Belle, Walbridge, St. Lawrence, Orion, P. S. Marsh, Milan, Burnside, E. P. Beab, G. A. Channon, Andrews, Berriman, J. N. Foster, A. Norris, Levi Rawson, West Side, Ellsworth, Ida Keeth.

PASSED DOWN—Props Tecumseh, Champlain, St. Joseph, Menominee, Equinox, Fay and barge; bark Alexander; schrs William Home, George Wand, C. Brady.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22—Evening.—PASSED UP—Prop Dix and barges, Arizona, N. Mills and barges, L. Day, F. D. Barker, M. Battle, M. L. Collins, Tempest.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Merchant.

WIND—Northeast.

FOREIGN.

Prospect of Trouble Between British and Spanish War Vessels in the Harbor of Alicante.

The Spanish Ship Murillo, Which Sunk the Northfleet, Seized by the British Government.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The entire British fleet in Spanish waters is collected in the Harbor of Alicante, which city is threatened with bombardment by the insurgent ironclads. The British Admiral has demanded of the insurgent commander a postponement of hostilities for four days, and is supported in his demand by all the foreign Consuls.

It is officially stated that the situation of the Carlists in the North is precarious. Desertion from their ranks is increasing, and demoralization is spreading. The discipline of the Republican troops has vastly improved.

Gen. Garibaldi, in a letter to Senor Castelar, tenders his sword in the service of the Republic. The President replies, thanking the General for his noble offer, but declaring that Spain now needs no assistance.

The proclamation suspending constitutional guarantees establishes a vigorous censorship over the press, and prohibits the carrying of arms by civilians.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The Governor of Alicante has refused the summons of Cabreras, who commands the insurgent man-of-war Numancia, to surrender the city and acknowledge the independence of Cartagena. The citizens approve the Governor's action, and are organizing for defense.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Times* says 3,000 insurgents made a sortie from Cartagena yesterday, but retreated as soon as they came within the range of the guns of the besiegers. The continuance of insurrection now depends wholly upon the success of the expedition to Alicante. The uneasiness with regard to the liberated convicts increases. Stabbing cases and other deeds of violence are alarmingly frequent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A desperate conflict took place in Bury St. Edmunds, yesterday, between a mob of Irishmen and a body of policemen. The officers were compelled to use their clubs vigorously, and did not succeed in dispersing the rioters until many of them had received severe injuries. There is great excitement in town, and a renewal of the disturbance is apprehended. While the rioting was in progress, several houses were attacked by the mob and sacked.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Chief-Justice Cockburn has fined the editor of the Cheltenham *Chronicle* £750 for publishing criticisms on the conduct on the trial of the Tichborne Claimant, and threatens him with imprisonment if the offense is repeated.

Barnett, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Dover.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Spanish steamer Murillo, which ran down the emigrant ship Northfleet, having to-day arrived at Dover, has been detained there by orders from the Admiralty.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Nine of the Bury St. Edmunds rioters have been sentenced to from three to eight months' imprisonment.

LONDON, Sept. 23—6 m.—The members of the Polaris expedition left Dundee yesterday in company with the American Vice-Consul, for Liverpool, to take steamer for New York. A large crowd witnessed their departure, and cheered as they stepped on board the packet. The whole party have signed letters of thanks to Capt. Adams, of the steamer Arctic.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The King of Italy took leave of the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday, and left for this city, where he arrived to-day, and was received with marked cordiality by the Court and great enthusiasm by the populace.

Gen. Von Manteuffel, who was Commander-in-Chief of the German Army of Occupation in France, has been appointed Field-Marshal.

It is rumored that one of the objects of King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Prussia is to secure an understanding with the Emperor for joint action against possible French aggressions, and to prevent the election of a French Ultramontane to the Papacy.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The wife of Prince Bismarck died to-day.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—It is reported that Count de Chambord has given his supporters assurances of a peaceful policy, especially with regard to Italy, in case he should be placed on the French throne.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—It is reported that the home Government has ordered a suspension of proceedings in connection with the sale of embargoed properties, and Capt.-Gen. Pieltain has, in consequence, tendered his resignation.

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

LISBON, Sept. 22.—The steamer Seine on the 17th inst. recovered the Brazilian cable, which was broken and lost on the 31st of August, 180 miles east of Madeira. She will probably lay the shore end at Madeira, and it is expected that the section of the cable between this city and Madeira will be completed and telegraphic communication opened to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Liberal Nomination in Wisconsin—Back-Pay Not Noticed in Deference to Eldridge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 22.—The Democrats and Liberals of the Eighteenth Senatorial and Second Assembly Districts held their Convention in this city, on Saturday, to elect delegates to the State Convention, which meets Sept. 24. F. O. Thorpe (Democrat) and Jacob Frey (Liberal) were elected from the Senatorial District, and J. Orris (Liberal) and M. Bohan (Democrat) from the Assembly District. The Convention elected delegates to the Reform Convention, which meets the 23d. Back-pay was not condemned. Grabber Eldridge, who lives here, has his leaders too well trained to slap him in the face by denouncing back-pay.

The Democrats of Madison County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Democratic Convention of Madison County, which met at Edwardsville to-day, nominated the following County ticket: For County Judge, William T. Brown; for County Clerk, B. E. Hoffman; for County Commissioners, F. W. Kenner, William E. Wheeler, and W. H. Jarvis; for Assessor and Treasurer, Thomas H. Kennedy; for County Superintendent of Schools, A. H. Gambrill.

A People's Ticket for Dubuque.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 22.—The nominations made here by the County Democratic Convention, on Saturday last, are so unsatisfactory that a People's ticket is talked of, and will no doubt be gotten up immediately.

The State Farmers' Association and the Railroad Law.

KEWANEE, Ill., Sept. 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The following resolution was prepared by the Central Committee of the State Farmers' Association at their meeting on the State Fair ground, Sept. 18, after a conference with the Railway Commissioners:

Believing, from a careful examination of the schedule of freight tariffs adopted by the Railway Commission, that it is a fair and impartial one both for the roads and the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the people to stand by and sustain the law as it is, and the Commission in its efforts to enforce it.

FIRES.

In Newton, N. J.

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Nine buildings on Main and Smith streets were burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $80,000. The insurance is about $60,000.

RAILROADS.

Railway-Traffic Returns in Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—The railway traffic returns for July are published. The Great Western Railroad acknowledge $459,464, and the Grand Trunk Road $721,034.

Trophies Brought by Two Adventurous Youths from a Den of Rattlers.

From the Greenbrier (Va.) Independent.

In Fayette County, near the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, there is a famous rattlesnake den which has always been a source of terror and fear to those who have looked over its precincts, as well as to those who have ever heard of the fearful revelations regarding the size and number of the venomous reptiles which infest this poison-stricken cavern. In number their name is legion, and in age, size, and downright radicalism, there are no figures or names to represent them. A short time since, two daring young men resolved to make an experiment, by way of forming some insight as regarded their numbers, and, clothing themselves from head to foot in suits of thick buckskin (such as our friend Donnally uses to make his best gloves) with large sharp knives in hand, they sailed forth into the poison-inverted regions. They entered, cutting and slashing, the snakes rattling, hissing, and striking at their adversaries, and, when these enterprising youths landed on the other side, their clothes were a sight to see! As a snake would strike, his fangs would be deeply and firmly implanted in the buckskin, and off would go his head by a well-directed blow by the hand and knife. By making a fair count, it was found that 240 snake heads were attached to the clothes of one of the party, and 160 heads firmly fastened to the other. More would have been secured, but it was not a good day for snakes. But any one who does not believe the foregoing true story, will be convinced of its entire correctness by inquiring at this office for the name of our informant.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Regular Salesrooms for Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise, at 15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.

Regular Salesrooms for Real Estate, Room 2 Hawley Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, TROTTING WAGONS, Phaetons, Farm Wagons, and Harness, AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 a. m., at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock p. m., At our Salesrooms, 15 & 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

Catalogues ready Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE STOCK OF Custom-made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Woolens, Fancy Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, etc., at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE SALE OF

Lots on State-st.
Lots on Vincennes-av.
Lots on California-av.
Lots in Norwood.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our Real Estate Room, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOTTER.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,

On Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 27, At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 7 and 11 in Block 13, and Lot 13 in Block 9, of Duncan's Addition, each 50 feet front by 125 feet deep.

Lot No. 11 fronts west on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Lot No. 7, east front on Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Lot 13, Block 9, west front on Peoria-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

These Lots are centrally located, embracing the most desirable property to be found in the city.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in one and two years with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract furnished with each Lot.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Thus Far the Finest Sale of the Season!

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 23, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

Opening with a beautiful display of Fancy Decorated Chinaware, Lava Goods, &c.; Vases, Motto Cups and Saucers, Tea Sets, Mugs, Cuspadores, &c.

After which, the regular sale of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Hats, Caps, &c. A rich line of Valenciennes and Thread Lace Collars, &c.; Rufflings, Flutings, Ruchings, &c. Fine invoices of Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Tidies, Toilet Quilts, &c. Plated Table Ware, Knives, Forks, and Spoons. Fur Goods, Muffs, Capes, Collars, and Caps. Gents' Overshirts, Cardigan Jackets, Underwear, &c. Government Clothing, and the regular offering of Carpets by the roll, at 11 o'clock.

Visitors to the Exposition favoring us with a call will not only witness a fine display of desirable goods, but will have an opportunity of seeing the finest Auction House in America. GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Great Exposition Auction Sale OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

On Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.

We hold these sales regularly EVERY WEDNESDAY, and visitors to the Exposition can find here what they can nowhere else, viz.: A great exhibition of the BEST GRADES of BOOTS AND SHOES that can be purchased, at from 20 to 40 PER CENT LESS than manufacturers' prices.

Catalogues and goods ready to exhibit Tuesday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, our Regular Sale of Buggies, Carriages, and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

A FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, at 9½ o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE IN Dwelling No. 21 North Carpenter-st.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, West Side Auction House, 68 South Canal-st.

Auction Sale on Wednesday, 9:30 a. m. of New and Second-hand Furniture of every description; also, Carpets and General Household Goods, New Harness, line of Office Desks, 50 dozen Hat Racks; also, a fine Parlor Organ. Attend this sale and save 25 per cent in buying.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., at Auction, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 9:30 a. m. Elegant Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Bureaus, ... Bedsteads and Commodes, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Secretaries, Bookcases, ... Tables, Lounges, ... Desks, Hair Mattresses, ... China and Crockery, ... also, a large line of Cook and Parlor Stoves, and at 9:30 o'clock 1 Horse, Furniture, Wagon and Harness.